

PRESIDENT WILSON DEMANDS CONGRESS DECLARE U. S. AT WAR WITH GERMANY!

Necessary Resolution Is Promptly Introduced To Authorise Active Hostilities!

DUMA FOILS PLOT TO RE-ESTABLISH MONARCHY'S RULE

Intention Was To Proclaim
Grand Duke Nicholas
New Emperor

SEVERAL ARRESTS

All Deposed Ruler's Retainers
Removed To Safety
In Petrograd

BORIS IS INVOLVED

Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna And Suite Are
Taken Into Custody

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 1.—The Government has ordered the removal to Petrograd of all personages detained with the ex-Tsar at Tsarskoe Selo. The Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna and a number of the suite of Grand Duke Boris have been arrested; it is supposed in connection with a plot to proclaim the Grand Duke Nicholas as Tsar.

The Premier, Prince Lvoff, receiving the representatives of the Press, today, repeated the determination of the Government to unswervingly fulfil its treaties and agreements with its allies to prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion. Free Russians will not bow before the invader who is trying to humiliate them. Victory over the Kaiser will be the victory of democracy over the strongest bulwark of reaction in the world. Soldiers' Enthusiasm

Military demonstrations in favor of the Republic continue. A reserve cavalry regiment, with all its officers, today rode to the Duma, carrying a banner inscribed: "First Cavalry Regiment of the First Republican Guard."

Addressing another demonstration, outside the Duma, Deputy Skobeleff, who is also President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, said that the most redoubtable enemies of liberty are the Kaiser and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. "We cannot shake hands with the German people until they have rid themselves of the cursed Hohenzollerns."

Bulgaria's Hopes
Amsterdam, April 2.—M. Radoslavoff, the Premier of Bulgaria, speaking in the Sobranje, yesterday, like the Imperial German Chancellor and the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, affected ostentatious delight concerning the Revolution in Russia, which, he said, would conduce to the ancient friendship between the Russians and Bulgarians.

24-Hour Ultimatum To Barrow Strikers

Action Under Defence of The
Realm Act Unless
Work Resumed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—The executives of the Trade Unions concerned in the strike at Barrow-in-Furness have appealed to the strikers, in the interests of themselves, the Trade Unions and the nation, to resume work, to prevent necessary strong measures by the authorities.

The Press Bureau announces: The Government, this afternoon, posted a notice in Barrow-in-Furness, drawing attention to the gravity of the strike there and stating that it will take action under the Defence of the Realm Act, unless work is resumed within twenty-four hours.

St. Quentin Within Sight Of British; Germans Looting City; Is Ruined By Fires

Ten Defence Lines To Pierce; Haig Captures 4,600
Prisoners This Year; More Towns Occupied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—The British are now within sight of the spires of St. Quentin, where the Germans, after months of luxury and licence, have begun to loot the museums, picture galleries, &c. Part of the town has already been ruined by fires and explosions.

The strength of the enemy's position at St. Quentin can be judged from the fact that it is defended by ten separate belts of wire, well protected from the rear. The enemy are using a new field-gun, which outranges its predecessors by 2,000 yards and are also employing light guns, drawn by a pair of horses.

There are numerous traces of the effectiveness of our gunnery. One German graveyard alone contains 2,000 graves.

British Captures

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: In March, we took 1,239 Germans, including 16 officers, prisoners. We also captured 3 field-guns, 25 trench-mortars and 60 machine-guns. In January, February and March we took 4,600 prisoners.

This morning, we occupied Savy, four miles westward of St. Quentin, after considerable fighting, in which we inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. This afternoon, we occupied Savy Wood, one mile northward of the village. We captured Vendelles on Saturday night, and Echy and Perdere this morning.

We have made progress north-westward of Croisilles. During the night, we made raids northward of Roclincourt, north-eastward of Neuville St. Vaast and south-westward of Givenchy, inflicting many casualties on the enemy.

There was a considerable amount of fighting in the air on Saturday. We destroyed two German machines and drove down three others. One of our machines is missing.

Croisilles Carried

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring today, says: It is reported that we have made an important advance in the more northern sector of our new front and have carried the desperately defended town of Croisilles, also Longette and the stubbornly contested village of Dolgnies.

A British force, advancing from the direction of Vermand, captured, in succession, the villages of Villechilles and Attily, so that our line now forms an arc around the plain on which Bois d'Holnon is situated, about half-a-league north and west of Savy. Nearly 400 killed and wounded Germans were counted and picked up after we occupied Savy.

Very Intense Fighting

Reuter's correspondent wired later: The fighting on the Croisilles-Ecoust-Dolgnies line is very intense and on the biggest scale of any of the actions hitherto marking our pursuit of the

enemy. The latter are manifestly making a vigorous stand here. Croisilles was a German Divisional Headquarters and a rather important railroad, prior to the retreat. It has considerable natural features for defence, but our field-guns overcame the difficulties.

The advance upon Croisilles partook of a "pinching-out" maneuver, with the double purpose of cutting-off the garrison and avoiding the more costly method of a frontal attack.

Subject to confirmation, Reuter's correspondent understands that, from Croisilles, a whole chain of fortified villages, south-eastwards, towards Dolgnies, has been taken by sheer hard fighting. 200 prisoners were taken.

More to the south, we occupied Templeux-le-Guerard, nine miles eastward of Peronne. Six guns have been captured.

We have captured Translry, Solomey, Honlon and an important neighboring hill and advanced our posts to Sevening, within 2½ miles of the center of St. Quentin. A heavy counter-attack from St. Quentin was dispersed, with considerable losses.

Our cavalry continue to render valuable service in reconnoitering and driving in outposts.

A Belgian official communique reports that there has been a continuous artillery bombardment along the whole front, especially in the region of Dixmude.

Germans Admit Reverses

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: Fighting has developed on the roads from Bapaume to Croisilles and Cambrai and also westward of St. Quentin. Strong French and British forces gained ground, after heavy losses.

The French made progress in the neighborhoods of Vregny and the Oise-Aisne Canal.

A Russian attack made on a front of seven kilometers in the Ux Valley broke down.

Paris, April 2.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: Between the Somme and the Oise, there have been intermittent artillery actions. Between the River Allotte and the Laen road, we captured several systems of trenches and strong points east of Neuville-sur-Margival.

The enemy, after a vigorous defence, were driven back to the outskirts of Vauxillon and Taffaux, suffering heavily. We took 108 prisoners and four machine-guns.

Both artilleries were very active, west of Maisons-de-Champagne.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring today, says: The communique this afternoon reported: Our patrols pushed on, north-east of Dallon, north of the Castles in the region of St. Quentin, as far as the enemy's lines, which they found strongly occupied.

Pursuing our success, south of the River Allotte, we threw back the Germans beyond Vauxillon. We captured 120 prisoners and five machine-guns yesterday.

Our fire stopped several enemy counter-attacks against the positions we have re-captured, west of Maisons-de-Champagne.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE FOR BRITAIN'S ARMY

Will Attend To Commercial
Side of All Supplies Ex-
cept Munitions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 2.—A new Department of the War Office has been created, to take over the functions of various departments relating to the commercial side of the business of supplying the army, except with munitions.

The Weather

Fine, but variable weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 50.4 and the minimum 45.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 56.1 and 44.2.

Britain Figuring On £600,000,000 Income

Increase Covers Interest And
Sinking Fund On War Loan
Of £1,000,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—The financial newspapers regard the revenue returns as an extraordinary testimony of the capacity and patriotism of the British tax-payer. The excess gives a prospect that the revenue in the financial year 1917-18, on the existing basis, will be not less than six hundred million pounds.

It is pointed out that the increase in revenue last year is more than sufficient to cover the interest and sinking funds on a war loan of one thousand million pounds. Indirect taxation contributed 22.1% of the total amount.

Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army and Navy



PROPOSE CHINA HONOR MEMORY OF JOHN HAY

Bill in Senate for Statue To
American Who Secured Re-
turn Of Indemnity

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 3.—A Bill has been introduced in the Senate, proposing the erection of a bronze statue to the late John Hay, the former American Secretary of State, in appreciation of his services to China in connection with the adoption of the open door policy and also the return of part of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity, in order to promote education in China.

CONTROL OF GERMANS HERE

Strict secrecy featured the special meeting called by Commissioner of Foreign Affairs C. H. Chu, yesterday, to discuss the carrying out of the control of Germans. Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Commissioner of Defence Lu Yong-chan, Police Commissioner Hsu Kuo-liang, the Tao-yin and Mayor of Shanghai attended the conference, which was held at the office on Bubbling Well Road. Commissioner Chu has recently paid a visit to Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, with whom he discussed the same question.

Lu Yung-ting Scores Military Busybodies

Warns High Officers Against
Men Too Ready To Inter-
fere With Government

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 3.—At a reception at the Ministry of War, given by the Premier and other high military officials, General Lu Yung-ting delivered a speech directed against those military officials who have shown themselves too ready to interfere with Government affairs, especially its present diplomatic policy.

Paris Urges Allies Refuse to Negotiate With German Kaiser

'Best Method To Assist Peace
Movement,' Bavaria Joins
In Stop-the-War Cry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 2.—The French Press is increasingly urging that the best method to strengthen the feeling against the Hohenzollerns in Germany and to assist the peace movement in Germany is for the Allies to declare that they will not negotiate with the Kaiser.

Berne, April 1.—Telegrams from Vienna emphasise that the statement made by the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 31st was on all fours with the statement made by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag. Both were intended to show the complete unanimity existing between the Central Powers on all questions.

The Bavarian Press has now joined the chorus for peace, declaring that Austria and Germany are ready to enter any practicable way leading to an honorable peace.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Apr. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Apr. 14
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Apr. 5
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru Apr. 19
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 22
The American mail is due here on or about today, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

CHILDREN ONLY WHISPER OF 'SOMME' IN GERMANY

Every Village Has Paid Its Sac-
rifice; Exultation Over
Devastation Wrought

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—German newspaper correspondents wax sentimental on the subject of the great German graveyard they have left behind at the Somme, where every German village has sacrificed its manhood. German children whisper the word: "Somme." "No rivers have run so red with blood or been so flooded with tears."

At the same time, the German correspondents exult over the devastation wrought by the German troops in the evacuated territory. War babies are becoming a serious problem in Germany, where there are already 360,000 being supported by the State.

The political situation in Germany is extremely interesting. The Prussian Ultra-Conservatives are fighting tooth and nail against the growing movement in favor of reform of the Prussian electoral system, which is the most inadequate in Europe, but they find little sympathy elsewhere. The Liberal newspapers urge a change, since Prussia cannot remain the only feudal regime in the midst of a totally changed world.

Indo-China Looking To After-War Trade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hanoi, April 3.—The Legislative Council of Indo-China has decided on the creation of a Trade Commissioner's office in Paris for Indo-China, in preparation for trade after the war. It has also passed a special Customs tariff for Indo-China.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE AND FIRST CALL FOR ARMY OF 500,000!

America's Chief Executive
Puts On 'Full Speed
Ahead' For War

TO JOIN ENTENTE

Action He Urges 'Involves
Practical Co-operation
With Allies'

CHAMPCLARK WINS

House Shows Martial Spirit
By Re-Electing Him
As Speaker

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson asked Congress to declare that a state of war is existing between the United States and Germany. He said that this involved practical co-operation with the Entente, urged the raising of 500,000 men, and universal military service. He stated that no action would be taken against Austria or the other nations allied to Germany.

Resolution for War

The Hon. Henry D. Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, has prepared a resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. The passage of this resolution would authorize President Wilson to carry on the war.

The text of Mr. Flood's resolution is as follows:

"Whereas the recent course of the Imperial German Government is in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States. It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the state of belligerency between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared and that the President be and is hereby authorized to take immediate steps, not only to put the country in a thorough state of defence, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to carry on war against the Imperial German Government and bring the conflict to a successful termination."

Champ Clark is Speaker

The House of Representatives forthwith proclaimed its Democratic fervor by re-electing the Hon. Champ Clark as Speaker.

A delegation of pacifists called on Mr. Henry C. Lodge, the ranking Republican in the Senate and on the Foreign Relations Committee, importuning him to vote against war. Senator Lodge declared that he would vote for war if President Wilson recommended it. A pacifist assaulted him, whereupon the Senator floored his opponent.

Earlier messages stated: Washington is on the tip-toe of expectation concerning President Wilson's message to Congress on Tuesday. Messages from patriotic societies are pouring into the White House, supporting President Wilson, while special trains are bringing war delegations to Washington.

The pacifists are equally busy and are advertising wholesale in favor of arbitration. Expect Democratic Majority

Democratic control of the House of Representatives is probable. President Wilson has sent his Address to the Public to the printer. Forecasts are made that President Wilson will inform Congress how the acts of Germany and the destructive violence of German submarines brought the United States to a state of war with the German Government, not with the German people. An extraordinary patriotic fever is sweeping the city. Flags are floating

from windows, men and women are wearing colors and children are carrying flags to school.

New York, April 2.—President Wilson's Address to Congress will be telegraphed immediately to all American diplomats abroad. It is understood that foreign Governments, on its receipt, may assume that it so closely approximates to recognition that a state of war exists as to necessitate issuing proclamations of neutrality. The Address is expected to be issued today.

Order for Torpedo Destroyers

San Francisco, March 27.—The Union Iron Works here have received an order for the construction of ten torpedo-destroyers from Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. At present eight submarines, two despatch-vessels and sixteen destroyers are under construction at the Union Iron Works. The government has guaranteed a profit of 10 per cent for the order.

The Secretary of the Navy issued a notification recruiting naval men last night and asked the American press to give their assistance to the enrolment.

Army Officers Transferred

New York, March 26.—Major-General Leonard Wood has been transferred to Charleston, S. C.; Major-General Franklin Bell to New York from San Francisco; Major-General Hunter Rigg to California from the Philippines; and Major-General Brammer to the Philippines from Panama.

It is anticipated that if Congress declares a state of war to exist the Government will call out all reserve forces. The authorities are preparing to arrest German spies.

Seek Aid of All U. S. Seamen

Honolulu, March 26.—Mr. Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, telegraphed to the newspaper offices in Hawaii today asking for their assistance in enlisting the aid of all American sailors.

Consider Ways to Aid France

San Francisco, March 27.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs conferred today with Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, when the latter intimated that the government is considering two measures for helping France—financial aid and the despatch of American troops to France. He stated that the government will ask approval of Congress to raise a war loan for France in the United States.

Mobile More Militia

New York, March 28.—More regiments of the state militia have been mobilized.

America has informally inquired of Carranza as to the rumors that a body of Germans are massing in Mexico for an attack on the United States in the event of war.

It is anticipated that American troops will be sent to France. The sentiment of a large section of the country is that they will be despatched as soon as possible.

People View Situation Calmly

Seattle, March 28.—For the past few weeks the American government has maintained strict guard on the munitions factories, railway bridges, and all state and government buildings. The mobilization order issued on Monday night indicates the approach of the moment when America will take the final step toward Germany.

Detention Building for Germans

San Francisco, March 28.—Anticipating that the United States government will declare war upon Germany, the federal authorities here are building a detention house at the Immigration Offices, where Germans will be placed in the event they attempt any outrages. The first Germans to be held will be the former German consul and some members of his staff who were convicted on charges of plotting.

Call More State Troops

Washington, March 28.—Four more regiments of the state militia have been called into service by the War Department. A half dozen regiments recently returned from doing patrol duty on the Mexican border have also been called up.

DR. DOWNEY LECTURES ON DEGREES OF MERCY

'A Person Cannot Be Born Cruel; Kindness the Cure For Criminals'

"Mercy" was the theme of an address by Dr. J. F. Downey, Dean Emeritus and Professor of Mathematics Emeritus of the University of Minnesota, now connected with Nanking University, delivered before the monthly meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association at Union Church last night.

"A person cannot be born cruel," said Professor Downey in part. "Someone will show you the head of a condemned murderer and will point out to you the brutal countenance, every line an indication of wickedness. But this is all fallacy; it is substituting effect for cause."

"We were all savages once. Our forefathers knew nothing but to kill, kill everything they could. It was only by cultivating the sense of peace that we have changed. But this remnant of brutality could also be cultivated, and we see good examples of this today in Europe. I believe that the wickedness written on the face of a fiendish criminal could be removed by substituting kindness and consideration."

"Great cruelty is being exercised by the Chinese towards lower forms of animals by overloading and whipping towards the sick by negligence and towards girls whom they consider to be inferior to boys. Here is an opportunity for the missionaries whether in educational or evangelistic work. Children should be taught to replace all forms of cruelty by kindness and consideration. The influence will spread as our great hope is in the young."

"There are two kinds of mercy to our fellow-men: The first is kindness towards someone we love or like. This is essentially sentimental and should be exercised judicially. It is most unmerciful to let loose a criminal that is dangerous to society. Hundreds may be harmed through leniency to a wicked person who deserves punishment. The second is pity or compassion towards one in distress through no fault of his own. Here is where we have opportunity to show genuine mercy in its widest sense."

Dr. Downey also explained the three conditions under which men do show mercy: the enforcement of law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, the genuine consideration for all animals and the regard for the economic use of animals.

Dr. Woodbridge, in proposing a vote of thanks to the speaker, strongly reprimanded the foreigners who wantonly kill birds and animals for pleasure. Twenty-five years ago, Dr. Woodbridge stated, beautiful pheasants used to flock round his garden, but they are now rarely seen even in the fields.

A social and a business meeting preceded the lecture. Refreshments were provided by the ladies of the London Mission and the Christian Literature Society.

BIG WUCHOW FIRE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, April 3.—The Wuchow correspondent of the Morning Post states that a big blaze occurred there on the night of the 30th. One-third of a mile of the foreshore and 200 stores and shacks were destroyed. Three lives were lost.

8,000 TURK CASUALTIES THROUGH LOSS OF GAZA

British Have Under 400 Killed; Occupy Deli Abbas; No Fight At Wadi Guzzeh

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 2.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: We have occupied Deli Abbas, south-westward of Kizil-Bobal. An official description of the operations in the region of Gaza states:—The Wadi Guzzeh was occupied without resistance.

In order to compel the enemy to fight, General Dobell decided to attempt to capture Gaza by a coup-de-main. The enemy's first line was captured on the 26th, when we took seven hundred prisoners.

The German Commander moved up three columns of troops, which our mounted infantry delayed. Owing to fog and lack of water, our operation was not complete and we took up a defensive position to the south of Gaza. On the 27th, we repulsed a Turkish attack, inflicting heavy loss upon the enemy.

We withdrew our infantry to Wadi Guzzeh on the 28th and remain in occupation of that position.

The enemy's casualties are estimated to be over eight thousand. We took 950 prisoners. Our killed are under four hundred.

Small parties of British troops, totalling altogether under two hundred, which are believed to have penetrated to Gaza, were cut off and are missing.

A Russian official communiqué reports:—We repulsed a Turkish offensive in the direction of Pundjiven and occupied Matague, Pottahm and Serpoule, in the direction of Kankin. The Turkish retreat towards Kasrichin continues.

One of our torpedo-boats has destroyed two merchantmen, off the coast of Anatolia. We destroyed two hangars in the region of Kerasund.

S. S. OTAKI'S FIGHT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 1.—The Commander of the German raider Moewe, interviewed in Berlin, stated that he converted one of the vessels he captured into an auxiliary cruiser and re-named her the Geier. She sank a number of vessels, but eventually had to be sunk herself, because her engines became useless.

He furnished further particulars of the brave resistance made by the s.s. Otaki, stating that the fight lasted for twenty minutes and the Otaki was hit by twenty-five shells. Both vessels were caught afloat.

The Moewe developed a troublesome leak and the fire was so serious that most of the crew were burned, with the result that an under-officer and six men succumbed. Many of the crew of the Otaki were wounded before they discontinued the fight.

EDUCATION AND WAR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—The final report of the departmental committee on juvenile education in relation to employment after the war recommends the abolition of exemptions from school-attendance below the age of 14 and amendment of the Factory Acts accordingly. The difficulties of poverty should be met otherwise than by regarding poverty as a reasonable excuse for non-attendance at school.

Persons between the ages of 14 and 18 should be compelled to attend continuation classes for not fewer than eight hours a week and employers should be obliged to give the necessary facilities. State grants in aid of education should be simplified and very substantially increased.

Submarine Menace To Fail By Summer Says Gen. Smuts

Thinks Peace Will Come Earlier Than Most People Think; America Must Fight Some Time

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presiding at a luncheon given at the House of Commons, today, to the representatives of the Dominions, rejoiced at their presence in London at this juncture. He cordially welcomed the representatives of India and declared that the Empire would emerge from the war stronger and greater than ever.

"This gathering of representatives of the Dominions is fraught with immense possibilities. From it will emerge an Empire such as we have never seen before."

He referred to General Smuts, amid loud cheers, as a soldier-statesman full of courage and wisdom, who had acquired the right to advise and help them in time of stress and difficulty.

General Smuts, who received an ovation on rising, in reply said that he wished General Botha, the Premier of the Union of South Africa, was there to reply with Sir Robert Borden, but he was still bearing the burden in South Africa which no other man could bear.

General Smuts frankly confessed that what impressed him was the war effort being made by the United Kingdom, which surpassed imagination. This effort and spirit were a pledge that all would end well.

The effort made by the Dominions also was marvellous. Canada alone had made an effort equal to that made by Great Britain at the time of the Boer war.

He paid a tribute to the Indian troops, saying that he had never commanded more loyal or braver men. He also paid a tribute to the Australians and New Zealanders.

Referring to South Africa, General Smuts said that there was an internal convulsion there when the war started, "but we set our house in order and hurled the enemy across the Equator. This was done by the population, the majority of whom fought against Great Britain fifteen years ago. Therefore, you see that South Africa has done her share."

After paying a tribute to Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman for the settlement he arranged after the Boer war, "one of the wisest political

settlements ever made," General Smuts proceeded: "After all, the Empire is founded on principles of equality and freedom, unlike Germany, which stands for might is right. Today the world is against Germany."

"If the United States does not go to war against Germany now, she will have to later. If we continue to found the issue on our high principles, Germany is already defeated, morally and politically. The position is grave and there is hard work ahead."

"Germany cannot continue much longer. She will reach her maximum effort this summer. I am convinced that her submarine effort will not settle the war, although it will inconvenience us. I believe this summer will see that menace fall and, earlier than most people think, we shall hear of peace again."

General Smuts concluded: "We must not be actuated by mere vengeance or hatred and we must make the settlement on a wide basis, in the interests of the Empire and Europe. The British Empire is much larger and more diverse than anything hitherto in the history of the world."

"What we have been used to in the past will not apply in the future. We must not follow precedents, but we must make them. After all, we are built on freedom and no-one outside a lunatic asylum wants to use force with the nations of the Empire."

SILVER MARKET QUIET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—Samuel Montagu's silver report today states that the market generally has been quiet. The fall in price is due to absence of competition. With a demand for Indian coinage, the fact that a moderate enquiry had to be filled caused a rise of 2 1/8ths of a penny yesterday, which proves the uncertainty of the market and the smallness of supplies. The reaction of 3/16ths of a penny today was not unexpected, but the undertone of the market remains good.

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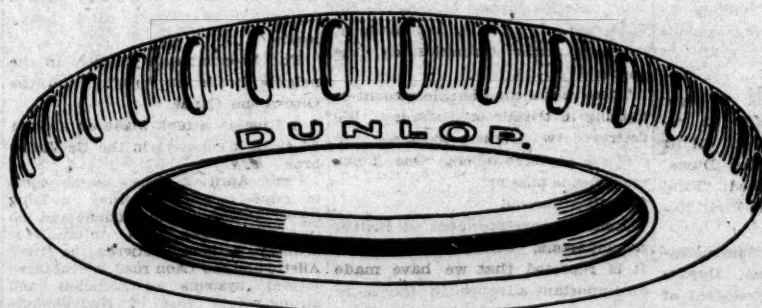
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NEW JAPANESE SCHOOL IS OFFICIALLY OPENED

Four Storied Structure For 1,200
Pupils Erected At Cost Of
Tls. 120,000

Exercises fully appropriate to the size and cost of the new Japanese Public School on North Szechuen Road Extension marked the official opening of the building yesterday morning.

The School, which occupies one and one-half mow of ground, is a four-storied concrete structure, containing 28 class rooms, a main hall and 14 other rooms for teachers, physical exercises and so forth. It is built to accommodate 1,200 pupils and cost Tls. 120,000.

There are at present 14 Primary and 2 Higher Classes, besides 2 Kindergarten Classes, an increase of 12 classes as compared with 1906. In all, 603 pupils have been graduated from the school, which is maintained and supported entirely by the Japanese residents in Shanghai.

Invitations for the function had been issued by Baron Y. Fujimura, Chairman of the Council of the Shanghai Japanese Residents' Corporation, and there was a very large assemblage of prominent Japanese and Europeans. The proceedings were conducted partly in English and partly in Japanese. Baron Fujimura occupied the chair and was supported by the Consul-General for Japan; Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Head Master.

"Kimigayo," the Japanese National Anthem, was the first item on the program, after which the Head Master read the Imperial Rescript on Education. The Building Committee's report was then submitted and was followed by addresses by Baron Fujimura, the Consul and Mr. Pearce.

Mr. E. C. Pearce's address was as follows:—
"Ladies and Gentlemen: I take it as a great honor that your Committee should have invited me to be present at the opening of your new school this morning, and more especially am I impressed by your kindly greetings. In congratulating the Japanese community on the acquisition of such a fine building for the education of their children it must not be forgotten that your thanks are particularly due to those who have so liberally subscribed to its cost. Here we have a building with all the modern educational improvements, capable of teaching about 1,200 Japanese children."

"It is interesting to trace the history of this school which dates back to the year 1880 when about half a dozen pupils attended. In 1900 the number had increased to about 50; in 1907 a two storied school house was built on the present site and the school was named 'The Japanese Primary and High School.' In 1908 the school was recognized by the Japanese Government as a Public school, the attendance then having reached 225. The attendance has since grown rapidly so that at present there are 667 pupils on the school roll and a staff of twenty-one."

"The Japanese community in five short years has more than doubled itself, and it is very satisfactory to note that you have provided suitable accommodation for the bringing up of your children in surroundings which I feel sure will be conducive to their health, happiness and prosperity, and in the future I am certain that the children educated under such favorable auspices will amply repay their founders and supporters by becoming good citizens of the world, a credit to the school, a credit to Shanghai and a credit to their honorable country."

Addresses were also delivered by several of the visitors and the Head Master, to which a representative of the pupils replied, and the official proceedings terminated with the singing by the pupils of "New School Building." The visitors afterwards made an inspection of the new building, also of the work of the pupils, which was on exhibition in the class rooms.

'Marie Sunshine'



PRINCESS MARIE JOSE.

London, February 11.—The little Princess Marie Jose of Belgium, though only nine years old, is one of the most tireless workers in the city. She is fully alive to the stern necessities of war and the fate of her country and is doing "her bit" to try to make life more pleasant for the wounded.

So cheery has the little Princess been throughout the war that the Belgian soldiers have lovingly entitled her "Marie Sunshine."

CHEFOO PREPARES FOR BUSY SUMMER SEASON

Hotel and Boarding Houses
Fully Booked; New Nursing Home Plans

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chefoo, March 26.—We have had a spell of fine spring weather broken these last few days by one of our north blows. It was a real wintry bluster too, and brought with it a heavy fall of snow. The change was very sudden, for the mild weather had lasted so long that everyone here had commenced to think that there would be no more use for overcoats for at least a season. Now here we are back again to where we were some weeks ago. All work afloat had to be abandoned, and the two steamers from Shanghai which came in on Friday afternoon had to anchor over at the Bluff.

Dr. Malcolm, who was due at Chefoo on the s.s. Kingsing, had the interesting experience of spending a night anchored out in the harbor, as it was far too rough to permit of his landing. With the arrival of the new port doctor, Chefoo can begin to look forward to the materialising of the scheme for the erection of the Nursing Home. Once this institution is built there will be no doubt as to its success, and with the completion of the breakwaters and then we hope, the construction of the much-needed railway, Chefoo should take its place as one of the leading ports of North China.

The coming summer is to be a busy one. Already the hotel and boarding houses are fully booked, while numbers of applications for rooms and houses are being refused. Intending visitors to Chefoo should book early, for accommodation is very limited. During the season another large hotel could very easily be supported for there is no doubt that Chefoo is becoming more and more a popular summer resort. It is not many years ago that it was the chief resort of visitors from Shanghai, but the popularity of Weihaiwei and Tsingtau took quite a number from here. The work of the International Committee has however, revived to a great extent, the reputation of this port and the many improvements that they have been the means of effecting have somewhat restored the lost reputation.

Chefoo can now boast of good roads,

and its splendid beach has been immensely improved, by the construction of its fine bund. This runs now for almost the whole length of the beach, stretching from the Settlement Point to the Rocks. The beach too, is excellent for children to play on, indeed it would be hard to find one that could rival it.

The news of the rupture of relations between China and Germany was received here very quietly. There was practically no excitement, although as far as can be ascertained, the opinion seems to be that the Peking Government has only done what is consistent with the feeling of the country at this present time. The breaking off of diplomatic relationship makes one interesting little change. For some years the German Consul has been the senior consul of Chefoo. Now the Japanese Consul takes that position.

An attempt is being made to grapple with the dog nuisance. For some years the dogs in Chefoo have been a menace to the place. From time to time, an attempt has been made by a few of the foreign residents to decrease the number of mangy beasts lying about the streets. Last year there were quite a few accidents, several persons being bitten, with the result that public opinion was roused and the matter was taken up by the local paper. Now the very gratifying announcement is made that the chief of the police is dealing with it. He has issued an order that all canines must be labelled, and applications for labels must be made at the police station. Dogs found in the streets without these labels will be destroyed. It is to be hoped that this new rule will be carried out, for the streets of Chefoo are at times positively dangerous on account of these ill-fed and wretched beasts.

At the C. I. M. Boys' School the football competition for a cake given each year by one of the leading merchants, is now being played. There is great enthusiasm shown in the matches. The semi-finals will be played during the next two weeks and then the final takes place. This is an event of more than usual interest to the many friends of the school. The very gratifying news has been received by one of the masters of the School that one of the "Old Boys," Henry Luce, has taken the Chamberlain Greek Prize at Yale University. This is granted to the student who passes the highest entrance examination in that subject and who shows the widest and most comprehensive knowledge of Greek in that examination. It speaks well for the instruction given at Chefoo that one of its "Old Boys" should have achieved this success.

TELLS HOW TO MAKE TESTS FOR COAL VALUES

The Engineering Society of China yesterday heard a paper by Mr. P. C. Reilly entitled "Some Notes on Coal Testing." His object, the author said, was to put forward some simple methods whereby engineers or users of coal in general could make tests, which, at the same time being easy to conduct, would give a very fair indication of the value of a certain quality of coal and help to decide as to the

suitability of any special coal for a specific purpose and also show how to get the best possible results with the lowest possible waste.

The author first explained the correct way of taking a sample of the coal to be tested and the way to prepare the sample after it had been taken. The first step is to find the percentage of moisture, after which, the percentage and nature of the ash must be determined. The third step in the analysis consists in burning off the volatile gases from a weighed sample, the remaining product being the coke, while the difference in weight is the volatile gases. The author then showed how, with the results so obtained, the calorific value of the coal can be calculated. He, however, pointed out that the method is only approximate and when applied in this way only comparative values of the coal undergoing the tests, in relation to previous standardised conditions, can be arrived at.

If close approximation to the calorific value of the fuel is required, it can be obtained by using one form or another of the many calorimeters on the market, but as a description of these calorimeters would take up too much space, the author confined himself to describing the Lewis Thomson Calorimeter, which in view of its simplicity he considered worthy of a description. The author then described the procedure to obtain the calorific value by this method.

However, even by this method he pointed out that only a good approximate value of the heat capacity is arrived at, which may be regarded as useful only to the practical engineer who wishes to know as much as possible about the fuel he is handling so as to consume it under conditions which will ensure the best possible result from its combustion.

NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH IN NANKING FIRE

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Nanking, April 2.—One of the most spectacular as well as disastrous fires seen in Nanking for many a day occurred on Sunday afternoon. The yamen of the Vice-President, H.E. Feng Kuo-chang, was almost entirely destroyed.

The fire began in the private apartments of the Vice-President's family. Some of the family when the fire began were away from home and the rooms were locked. The fire was due to a short circuit of the electric wires and before any assistance could be rendered was beyond control. As everything is exceedingly dry the fire spread very rapidly, making it difficult for some of the inmates to effect their escape, but no loss of life has been reported.

From the private apartments the fire spread to the general offices which with the offices of the assistants, and the telegraph offices were totally

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Food Limitations Placed On All In Switzerland

Law Provides for Two Meatless
Days There and Restrictions
Upon Eating Eggs

Berne, February 23 (via Paris, February 24).—The Bundesrat announced today the long-awaited restriction of food distribution whereby Switzerland will have henceforth two meatless days weekly, must do without whipped cream and similar

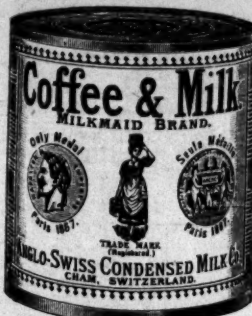
dishes and must limit its egg consumption.

The regulations regarding meat prescribe that on two days a week the use of beef, pork, goat meat, mutton and horse meat is forbidden in hotels, restaurants and private houses. No one is exempt, but restaurants are permitted to serve liver, kidney, brains, heart, lungs and sausages made from any of the foregoing.

Private families are urged to obey all rules that may be laid down for public houses. The regulations further specify that only one meat and one egg dish may be served to a guest and some egg preparations are listed as meat.

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- The smiling "Boy."
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Commencing Wednesday, April 11th.

TSAR AND KAISER AIMED AT FRANCE

During Russo-Japanese War,
They Framed Pact, But
Nicholas Tore It Up

NEW RUSSIA NOW AT WORK

All Functions Resumed, Sur-
passing Old Regime—War
Until the Finish

Petrograd, March 27.—During the Russo-Japanese War, writes the Bourse Gazette, when the outlook for Russia was gloomy and internal troubles had broken out, Tsar Nicholas and Emperor William of Germany elaborated a Russo-German offensive and defensive alliance against France. Nicholas showed the text of the alliance to Count Witte, the Gazette says, and the latter, becoming greatly alarmed, implored the ruler to destroy the document. The former Tsar obeyed.

President Rodzianko of the Duma has received a delegation of troops from the active armies. They declare that they will defend the Duma to the last drop of blood. All have pledged themselves to serve the Provisional Government and fight to the last man against Germany.

Deputies of the Duma who have visited the front return to Petrograd with the best impression. They say the discipline is perfect and that the officers and men, closely united, swear their allegiance to the freed Russia.

The New Russia Begins Work

Petrograd, March 27.—The fundamental principles of the program of the new Russian Government comprise the necessity of assiduous work and intensive organization. The absolute calmness with which the provinces joined the provisional government enabled all state institutions to resume work eight days ago. The telegraph and postal systems and the railways never for a moment ceased their functions.

The number of trucks loaded daily surpasses the maximum attained by the old regime, thus avoiding the victualling difficulties. All great state administrations have retained their technical personnel, thus ensuring the routine political organization. In all the villages the police have been replaced by militia assisted by local garrisons.

Petrograd has completely reassumed her ordinary aspect. The tram cars are running and all the theaters, concerts, "movie" shows and the circus have re-opened. All the banks are working. The stock exchange in Petrograd will re-open shortly and will liquidate considerable arrears in operations. The Moscow exchange is already open.

Simultaneously, factory work has been started and all newspapers are re-appearing. New papers have been founded this week. The Ministry, which actually represents the nation, inspires the people to resume their ordinary peaceful occupations, fully confident that the great reforms announced will be urgently fulfilled. The proclamation to finish the Constitution violated by the old regime, the general amnesty and the abolishment of national and religious restrictions are acclaimed with enthusiasm as the best proof of Russia's future.

Everyone for War to Finish

Petrograd, March 27.—The new Minister of War, M. Goutchkoff, has already spent three days at the front where he not only visited the staff headquarters but also the regiments in the first line of trenches. Talking and familiarly mixing with the soldiers, everywhere he was the center of great ovations. The soldiers unanimously declared they would gladly die for victory.

Great manifestations occurred yesterday in the streets of Petrograd. Flying banners, inscribed with the words "victory" and "liberty" indissolubly associated, seemed to ensure the free development of the new internal regime.

Everyone proclaims war until the finish, irrespective of political opinions. This spirit is recognised not only at

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS:
GETTING AN EARFUL
OF GOSSIP FROM THE
LADY WHO DOES THE
WEEK'S WASH—

the front where M. Goutchkoff has been visiting and in reports of government delegates sent to different armies, but is also manifested everywhere in the rear, where all plants and factories preparing war materials started work a week ago more energetically than ever. Some plants, on the initiative of the workmen, have increased their working hours.

Recruits continue streaming into barracks. Notwithstanding the revolutionary crisis, the daily drilling of soldiers commenced a week ago at every garrison in Russia. Reform rules already published by the new Minister of War concerning the life of the soldiers consist in raising the moral personality of the soldiers, granting them more dignity than heretofore and also giving them the freedom to elect their officers. All these reforms act as a stimulant to the combative energy of the soldiers.

Obituary

Mrs. J. D. Read

At 4 p.m. yesterday afternoon, there took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery the funeral of the late Mrs. Gladys Edith Read, wife of Mr. J. D. Read, of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The services were very largely attended. Rev. A. J. Symons conducted them, and owing to cremation there were no pallbearers. The chief mourners were Mr. J. D. Read, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Read. There was a great profusion of wreaths. Among them the following cards were noticed:

Traffic Office Staff Shanghai-Nanking Railway, Mr. C. S. Li, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Waters, Mr. W. J. Brown, the Misses Brown, Miss Wallace, Mr. L. D. Chun, Mr. and Mrs. Mulvey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kien, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Springfield, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Banning, Mr. and Mrs.

Hearne, Mr. and Mrs. Heaton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Glendinning, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Quin, Mr. Ah Soong, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Miss Harding, Mr. L. Lancaster, Mr. W. O. Lancaster, Mr. S. L. Mow, Eva G. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Little, Mr. A. W. Chow, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Nield, Mr. Hugh Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Clear and family, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Mr. Woo Tso-kaio, Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station Masters and Staff, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wayne, Mr. K. S. Chang, Mr. L. Yung-chee, Mr. J. Keefe, Mr. Wong Quincey, Mrs. Focham and family, "Charlie, Eona and Aunt Flossie," Mrs. and Mr. T. Rabone Murphy, Miss A. A. Wilson, Mr. E. A. G. May, Mr. and Mrs. McKay and family, Mrs. Chung Mun-yew, Mr. and Mrs. Z. B. Koo, Mr. E. C. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. H. Middleton, Miss Alexander, Mr. T. C. King, Dr. and Mrs. N. H. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Deknatel, Mr. T. K. Tsang.

Members of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Station Staff Shanghai-Hangchow Section, Miss Dunstan, Mr. Chu Chuk-wah, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. C. Chun, Mr. Ting Hing, Mr. G. T. Finch, Mrs. J. A. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Burton Sayer, "Dorrie and Frank," Ching Kee Transportation Co., Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Shen, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Wing-ching, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Read, "Mother, Dad and Baby," Mr. H. Laxfield, Mr. and Mrs. I. Tuxford, Mr. Wah Shun-nee, Mr. B. L. Chestham, Mr. Wing K. Chun, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moule, Mr. E. T. Forester, Dr. Pratt, Staff Ticket Collectors Shanghai North, Mr. and Mrs. Peebles, Mr. C. W. A. Sing, Mr. Chen Veng-fu, Traffic Inspectors Shanghai-Hang-

chow-Ningpo Railway, Subordinate Officers Outdoor Shanghai-Nanking Railway Traffic Staff, Members of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Traffic Office Staff, Members of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Running Staff, Shanghai-Hangchow section, Mr. Chu Li-chi, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Hung, Mr. S. F. Wong, Members of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Running and Station Staff Ningpo-Tsao Ngo Section.

Mrs. A. M. Bretfeld
The funeral of the late Mrs. A. M. Bretfeld took place yesterday afternoon at the Pashienjao Cemetery. The Rev. Father Savary conducted the service. There was a large gathering of friends.

ORDERS GREAT GUNS FOR U.S. FIELD SERVICE

War Department to Supply 9.5-
Inch and Is Considering
Even 12-Inch Pieces

New York, February 24.—The War Department has issued orders for a considerable number of 9.5-inch guns in addition to the batteries of 6-inch pieces in the work of rearming the

Field Artillery. The large weapons will carry a projectile of either 480 pounds or 360 pounds, depending upon whether the maximum range or the maximum hitting power is desired. Both sizes of ammunition will be provided.

The maximum range, taking into consideration the average of accuracy expected, will be about 16,000 yards. As an experiment the Ordnance Department has under construction even larger pieces. These include a 12-inch gun using a 1,000 pound projectile.

The specifications for this piece require that it shall be capable of being dismounted or erected in from ten to fifteen minutes, and shall have sufficient mobility to allow its conveyance over an ordinary road at a rate of at least fifteen miles an hour.

Department commanders at home and at overseas posts have been ordered to report what points under their jurisdiction should be provided with anti-aircraft guns under the authorization for the purchase of 130 for continental United States, eight for the Canal Zone and seventeen for the insular possessions.

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WOMAN'S CLUB HEARS ABOUT CHINESE ART

Mrs. Ayscough Given Rising
Vote of Thanks; New
Members Admitted

Yesterday's regular session of the American Woman's Club was held at the Astor House Hotel ball room and a large attendance spent a most enjoyable couple of hours. The room had been tastefully decorated florally and also by the hanging of "Old Glory."

In the absence of Mrs. Lotbinger on account of illness, Miss Jansen presided and read a letter from Mrs. Eager of Los Angeles sending greetings from the Friday Morning Club of that city. Mrs. Eager, unfortunately, was unable to be present by reason of illness.

A letter from Mrs. Winterhalter was also read, thanking the Club for various courtesies and for the hospitality extended to visitors from home.

Miss Jansen then introduced Mrs. Ayscough who lectured on "Chinese Paintings." The Occidental, said Mrs. Ayscough, "must get an entirely different viewpoint on the subject of Orient paintings. He must realize, firstly, that the outlook of the artist is that of a bird on the wing, and that the perspective in the apparently fantastic landscapes he is studying, seems so strange, because in the majority of cases, the painter has regarded his subject from above, he has walked among the mountains or has remained seated by the window of his rustic dwelling, gazing down upon the scene before him until it has impressed itself upon his very soul, then, and then only, has he in the

privacy of his chamber transferred it to his silk. 'I have it all in my heart' was the reply of the great Wu Tao-tzu to his Emperor who had despatched him to depict the beautiful scenery on the Chiu-ling river. Su-chuan, and who was amazed when the painter returned empty-handed."

The lecture was illustrated by several very fine lantern views of photographs of the more famous paintings, taken by Mr. J. C. Carter. At the conclusion Mrs. Ayscough and Mr. Carter were awarded a rising vote of thanks.

At the subsequent business meeting the following new members were proposed:—Mrs. W. G. Briggs, Mrs. A. Sutcliffe, Mrs. C. W. Lyman, Mrs. H. H. Cameron, Mrs. W. A. Steehler, and Misses Eda L. Redos and Ada A. Grabill.

It was also decided that the business meeting for the election of officers-bearers should be held on Wednesday, April 11, at 10.30 a.m., at the Palace Hotel.

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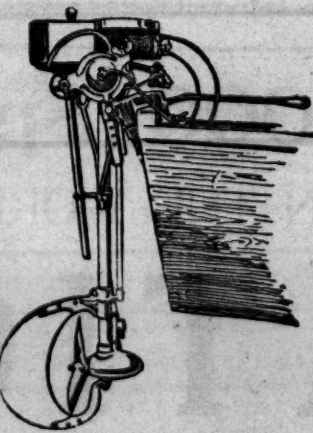
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BARRED FROM FIVE LANDS, HAPPY NOW

Leon Trotsky Tells Of Trend Of Europe Toward Triumph Of Socialism

New York, Feb. 24.—Barred from five countries because of his opposition to war, Leon Trotsky, a leader of the Russian revolution of 1905, is now working on the editorial staff of Novy Mir, the daily Socialist newspaper printed here in the Russian language. He arrived in this city a week ago from Spain, the last country in which he had been permitted to take refuge. A friend of Karl Liebknecht, he had been driven from Germany, where he had fled after his escape from Siberia in 1907, from France and from Spain, and he had been forbidden to enter Switzerland.

In spite of the fact that the Socialist parties of France and Germany to a great extent have thrown in their lots with their respective Governments, Trotsky asserts that the revolutionary movement among the working class is making more rapid strides than ever, and that in Russia especially an upheaval may be expected in the near future.

"The same conditions in all the countries of Europe necessarily bring the same results," he said through an interpreter to a reporter. "There is a great discontent pervading the masses of the people. They are storing up their anger against the war and against their governments and against those leaders of the Socialist party who favored the war and concluded a 'civil peace' with the parties in power.

"The recent upheaval in the Russian ministry may have been due to either one of two causes. There may have been the desire to make England fearful by hinting at the possibility of a separate peace with Germany and in that way obtain from the former nation concessions of either a financial or a territorial nature. The second explanation is that the real heads of the nation have given up the attempt to obtain the assistance of the Liberals, and have become frightened by the growing strength of the movement against the war. Determined to crush this out by the quickest means at hand, they have brushed the Liberals aside as ineffective and have put the reactionaries in the saddle again.

"But they cannot stem the tide of indignation that is rising in Russia. Conditions there have become so critical that even conservative papers like the Novoye Vremya have been forced to comment on them. You may be surprised to learn this, but the Russian press is at present speaking more openly than that of any other nation at war."

Olympic Theater

As a fitting follow-on to the big film "Guarding Old Glory," the Olympic Theater, commencing next Wednesday, is putting on another sensational production—the wonderful moving picture "Civilisation" in ten parts. This is one of the famous series of Thomas H. Ince, of whom one American paper wrote:

"Thomas H. Ince started in the moving picture business less than five years ago, with a borrowed diamond on the third finger of his left hand and about a dollar and a half in change. Today—oh, well, what's the use of getting too specific? You probably wouldn't believe it anyway, but Thomas Ince has put a large fraction of a million dollars into his brand-new film spectacle 'Civilisation.'"

All of the real war horrors are in it, including battles on land and sea, with, in these latter, the real destruction of three ships of the enemy fleet by a United States torpedo-boat. In these scenes there will be two United States battleships, two torpedo-boat-destroyers and one United States cruiser.

The battle, as actually fought, lasted twenty-five minutes and during that time 600 shots were fired—real shots, with every one timed and placed to the second. Ninety-two per cent were effective.

The sinking of the enemy ships takes place in full view of the audience and one ship is blown 500 feet in the air, while all about rages the fierce storm of the naval battle, the seas' tortured into a thousand seething spouts by the bursting shells.

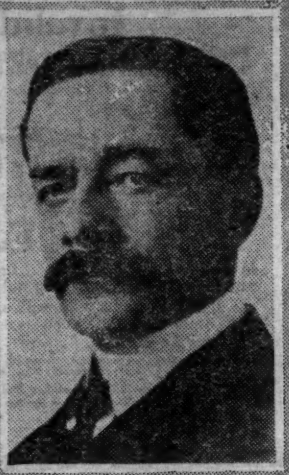
Then there is the war devastated country, with cities burned and shell-shattered and scene after scene of land battle, with an unbelievable number of thousands of men and horses and there are close, intimate pictures of family life, with all through the horror thread of war winding its crimson way.

There is even special music with the picture, this having been written by Victor L. Schottlinger, the gifted young composer who is one of the pioneers in the movement to write special music for photo-plays with different moods for the various characters, scenes and ideas, just as in the score of an opera.

The picture will run for a week.

R. F. C. CASUALTIES
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 2.—The official casualty lists issued during the week-end include the names of 44 officers of the Royal Flying Corps.

President Recognises Wireless 'Phone Genius



JOHN J. CARTY.

In recognition of his distinct ability in the realm of wireless telephony, President Wilson has signed a commission appointing John J. Carty, of New York, who is chief engineer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, to be senior major in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps. This civilian body is the reserve auxiliary of the signal corps of the army.

To the genius of Mr. Carty and his assistance is due the development of the wireless system by which successful telephone communication between the United States and Hawaii was established.

Human Side of War

Bernard Dillon, the ex-jockey, husband of Miss Marie Lloyd, charged at Golders Green, N., February 13, with being an absentee from the Middlesex Regiment, was handed over to an escort.

The chief education inspector under the London County Council, speaking before the Child Study Society said he had examined 1,340 papers written by boys and girls of about 11 years of age on how children can help in time of war.

One girl suggested that the boys should provide money for the wool for knitting and the girls should do the work, while another girl wrote:—"As the girls are engaged in knitting the boys might do their bit by praying for the success of our arms." (Laughter.)

The War Loan, which one boy said "broke out in 1915," did not seem to appeal to the girls as the most practical method of helping the war. For instance, one girl wrote:—"If a bomb fell on the Bank of England all our savings would be sent to ashes." A very fine expression by a girl was "The child who minds the baby helps to end the war."

Among the latest treasures received for the sale on behalf of the Red Cross are a scrapbook made by Queen Victoria in 1832, given by Princess Christian, and two colored drawings by Downman, together with a beautiful jewelled peacock hair ornament, from Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll.

"It has been decided," said Captain Bathurst, Parliamentary Secretary of the Food Ministry, in the House of Commons on February 14 "to issue an order authorising occupiers of agricultural land to have a concurrent right of killing pheasants on the same lines that they have in respect of ground game."

"At what time?" asked Mr. George Lambert, adding, "Because it is now close time."

Captain Bathurst: It is proposed to give tenant farmers the right at once, without any limitation of time. (Cheers.)

Colonel Tate: Are pheasants to be killed during the breeding season?

Captain Bathurst: Certainly. (Cheers.) They are taking food required for human consumption.

Women justices sat in court at Brisbane, Australia, for the first time on February 12.

The attitude of servants to the food ration occupies the attention of many correspondents of The Daily Mail. Full dietary is now being made a bait to secure servants, as is shown by the following advertisements sent by an Amersham (Bucks) correspondent from a local paper:—

Cook-general wanted, one that understands her work (no food restrictions until compulsory); another maid kept; wages £24.

Housemaid wanted (no food restrictions until compulsory); liberal outgoings; wages £24.

Domestic servants write that they are willing to restrict themselves, but not while the dining-room is going on as usual and where there is lavish entertaining.

The wife of an officer who successfully appealed to her servants says her success is due to the fact that "the economies apply to the dining-room just as much as to the kitchen."

SPORTS—Latest News of Athletic World—GOSSIP

Lawn Bowls Club Meeting

The merry bowlers of Shanghai will soon be sporting themselves once again on the greens. The annual meeting of the Lawn Bowls Club was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Maitland. Mr. A. G. Stephen, vice-president, presided in the absence of Sir Everard Fraser and was supported by Messrs. C. M. Bain, O. Crewe-Read, L. Evans, J. T. Disselhoff, D. Macgregor and W. N. C. Allen, with Mr. S. Hammond, secretary.

Mr. Stephen, proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, said the past year had been an extremely satisfactory one. The membership was now 193, an increase in spite of the fact that the following fourteen members were serving at the front:—Messrs. E. S. Moberly Bell, F. D. Burton, H. W. Daldy, R. Davidson, A. C. Holbrow, G. F. Johnson, H. McGhee, F. Richardson, H. E. Stearns, D. V. Wanostrocht, R. W. Wells, R. A. Williams, R. Wood and J. Ross Young. Another member was leaving shortly, Mr. R. A. Lawson.

The reason there were not more members at the front was apparent to all—Anno Domini. All would like to be there but they had to stay and do their little bit where they could. They wished all their members at the front the best of luck, many opportunities of distinguishing themselves and a safe return.

During the year they had lost a very keen and popular member by the death of Mr. H. B. Stewart. He was useful to them in many ways and when the season began they would all miss him. He was a very genial and popular man, who had no enemies—an ideal character.

Mr. Stephen then recounted last year's games and successes. They had a credit balance of \$580.47 and had invested \$50 in an Exchequer Bond. Also they had collected in all \$865.90 for various war charities. The only drawback was that they had scarcely enough room for all the members who wished to play. They had, however, managed to get a concession from the Recreation Club Committee of a little extra ground for the coming season.

They would now be able to play twelve rinks. He was afraid that was the extent of the amount of ground they could expect.

Mr. F. L. Marshall—At present. The chairman said the adjoining clubs would doubtless object to any further curtailment of their playing space and therefore the bowlers should be thankful in the meantime.

The adoption of the report and accounts was agreed to and the officials were re-elected:—Sir E. Fraser (Consul-General), president; Mr. Stephen, vice-president; Mr. Sam Hammond, secretary and treasurer and the following committees:—

General—Messrs. G. L. Campbell, O. Crewe-Read, L. Evans, D. Macgregor and J. C. McDougall.

Balloting—Messrs. J. Frost, D. M. Graham, D. MacDonald, G. H. Phillips, A. Samson, J. C. Thomson, A. N. Warrack and J. D. Gaines.

Mr. J. T. Disselhoff was elected captain.

There was a short discussion on

the question of playing inter-club games on Sunday. Mr. J. C. Thomson and Revs. E. H. Bondfield and C. E. Darwent speaking against it. The meeting, however, was in favor of continuing as at present and this question, together with the details of fixing up a pavilion, was left to the incoming committee.

Basketball

Nanyang Wins from Y.M.C.A. Nanyang College closed its basketball season last Saturday by winning from the Y.M.C.A. Day School Team by the score of 51 to 10. The Y.M.C.A. team did not play up to its usual form and allowed the Nanyang boys to score at will.

By winning two straight games from Soochow University on March 17 and 21 Nanyang won the Basketball Championship of the East China Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

BOXING TOURNAMENT

In addition to the card published in yesterday's paper the boxing committee of the American Athletic Club are trying to arrange for a wrestling match between two experts who are at present in Shanghai for tonight's show at Chang Su-ho's Garden. Several clever schoolboy athletes also will be seen in action. While this program would seem to be enough to satisfy the most fastidious the Committee have decided to arrange for a jiu-jitsu match between two Japanese stars, and last but not by any means least a Chinese boxing bout.

Some changes will be necessary in the card as published in yesterday's paper as one or two of the boxers are reported to have hurt themselves during training, and several others have been either called out of town or prevented from competing by business reasons.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

The following is the result of the March War Fund Pool. (Best card out and home):—

H. H. Fowler	\$5	10	73
A. P. Nazer	92	18	74
T. W. Mitchell	82	7	75
J. R. Green	85	10	75
N. G. Harris	94	18	76
W. A. Adams	87	10	77
E. G. Barrett	93	15	78

155 cards were taken out. \$70 has been handed to The British Women's Work Association.

WEAK, ILL & MISERABLE WITH KIDNEY AND

AND BLADDER TROUBLE



They cannot stoop, they cannot walk far, the least exertion brings on a heavy, dragging pain in the loins and sides.

Their appetite is poor, their eyes are dull and puffy, the ankles and limbs swell. They have sharp attacks of neuralgia and rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints. How they drag through the day they never know. Little wonder they find themselves growing depressed, nervous and impatient.

Kidney and bladder troubles are indeed hard to bear. They make life a misery, and endanger the health of the whole system, for when the kidneys are ill they cannot filter the kidney poisons out of the blood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney and bladder medicine, for men as well as women. They heal the kidneys and gently help them to take out the urinary poisons which make so many men and women weak, ill and miserable.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

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"Theodore And Co."

At the Lyceum Theater last night, the Bandman Co. gave a successful repeat performance of "Theodore and Co." Compton Cutts and Fred Winn in the leading parts, and Miss Gracie Rosslyn were the mainstays of the piece, but they were ably seconded by the other popular principals of the company and the chorus.

Tonight is to be presented the latest farcical comedy from the Gaiety Theater, London—"The Girl from Cairo."

News Brevities

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on the 6th, 7th and 8th April, on account of the Easter Holidays.

The Wuchang Cotton Guild has sent a telegram to the Peking government, protesting against the request by Japan to exempt Japanese cotton, iron, cotton yarn and wool from taxation.

The German Consul-Generals at Tientsin, Amoy and Hankow and the Consul at Swatow and their families are now at Shanghai awaiting the arrival of the Dutch steamer Goentor April 9 to be conveyed to Germany.

Wang Ta-hsieh, who has just completed his mission as special envoy to Japan, is expected to arrive in Peking today.

The China Realty Co., Ltd., Secretaries and General Managers of the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd., report that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held yesterday, it was decided to recommend at the forthcoming annual meeting to be held on April 25, the payment of a Final Dividend of 12 Tael cents per share (equal to 12 per cent) making 52 per cent for the year ending December 31, 1916, to shareholders on record on April 25, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Honigsberg, who have been absent in the United States during the past few months, returned to Shanghai yesterday by the Empress of Asia. Master Peter Honigsberg was also one of the party.

Dr. P. Merklingshaus, the German Consul at Changsha, Hunan, and his party, consisting of four persons, arrived at Hankow on board the steamer Chialai of the Chunhua Steamship Company on Monday and was to depart for Shanghai yesterday.



Pour LUX on the troubled waters of the wash

Myriads of delightful Lux wafers are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these wafers are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

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Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



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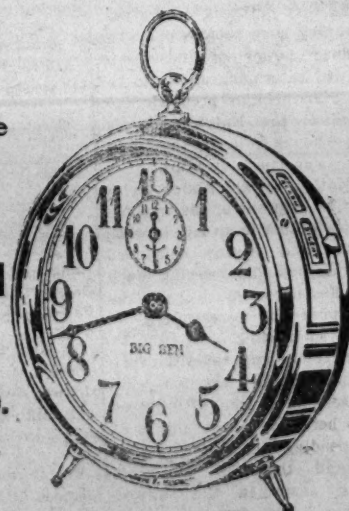
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War Smites Germany With Whips But Austria With Scorpions

(From a Special Correspondent of
Daily Telegraph)

and it is backed by the finest and largest arms and munitions plants in the world. Uncle Sam, we like to think, partly from the absence of inherited race prejudices and hatreds and partly from his detached and aloof position in the world, has in the past been slow to anger. His history shows that he either fights not at all or with all his might.

We go to press without news as to what action Congress has taken with reference to the resolution introduced by Mr. Flood and quoted in the foregoing. There may or may not be a protracted debate on it. The indications are, in any event, that it will meet with favorable action—that it will be adopted. And with its adoption, Uncle Sam and Columbia will find themselves once more in a war, the biggest they have ever been in and the biggest the world has ever known. It is good to know that they are on the right side, the side they have always been on. They have fought and won several wars in which the same issues were paramount and we are glad to see them getting their hand in again. May they always be as right and in as good company as they are today!

Topics In Brief

Some may be too proud to fight and others may be too proud to stop.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

It looks as though nothing would save the American Navy from destruction but a war.—*Boston Transcript*.

China demanding peace sounds a good deal like a man up in a balloon yelling for more air.—*Boston Transcript*.

The Allies want to put an Italian on King Constantine's throne. Why such inconsiderate treatment for Italy?—*Philadelphia North American*.

There are moments when one wonders what influence has kept Lawson silent all these years.—*Newark News*.

Our Danish West Indies never will become really popular here at home unless they produce some new sort of ragtime to rival Hawaiian music.—*Philadelphia North American*.

Leaving to the New York Tribune the problem of naming the ex-Danish West Indies, we suggest that the flavor of former ownership be retained by calling all the towns hamlets.—*Boston Transcript*.

Considering the number of warships wrecked under the Daniels administration, it would be a graceful thing for the organization favoring a reduction of armament to present the Secretary with a medal.—*Philadelphia North American*.

The Entente Allies started the war, Germany says.

Their plan was, we presume, for Serbia to conquer Austria-Hungary while Belgium devastated Germany. England, especially, showed her hand when she hurled an enormous army of 100,000 men against only two or three millions of Germans.

And these Germans, taken completely by surprise, staggered forward into France. They got nearly as far as Paris, we believe, before they recovered from their astonishment.—*New York Evening Sun*.

Rumania did much better as a buffer state than as a bluff state.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

It Turkey is to remain in Europe it will probably have to learn German.—*Chicago Daily News*.

The Prussian diet may have more to do with stopping the war than in starting it.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Speaking of "war-babies," farm products of 1916 were worth \$13,449,000,000.—*Wall Street Journal*.

German Bundesrath prohibits imports without permission, thus reaching an understanding with the British Navy.—*Wall Street Journal*.

They might try King George on the job in Greece. He hasn't anything to do at home now that Lloyd George is running the whole works.—*Philadelphia North American*.

If paper had been selling at present prices in August, 1914, von Bethmann-Hollweg would not have spoken so contemptuously of the value of a scrap of it.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

The German raider took motion pictures of her work in destroying Allied merchantmen. The *Sussex* incident taught the Kaiser never to rely again on a pencil-sketch.—*Philadelphia North American*.

If the war has smitten Germany with whips it has smitten Austria-Hungary with scorpions. The German people, at any rate, are allowed to give expression to their feelings, and it is obvious that they are dead sick of the whole business. The Austrians and Hungarians have no means of ventilating their grievances or their views, for the Press censorship in the Dual Monarchy is the strictest and stupidest in the world. Day after day the Austro-Hungarian papers appear with white glaring spaces, due to the relentless hand of the censor. An Austrian weekly devoted to finance and trade actually appeared with blank pages, all except the last three. In these circumstances it becomes more difficult to obtain reliable information about Austria-Hungary than about its senior partner. What, however, does appear shows that the horizon in the Dual Monarchy is black and gloomy.

One or two outstanding facts are very significant. Austria has a Parliament, but its legislators have not met ever since war broke out. Government in Austria is by administrative orders. Even the Budget is forced upon the people. A royal decree is promulgated, and the Budget fixed without any consultation or vote of the two Houses of Parliament. There is good reason for not calling the House together. Even before the war the Austrian Lower House presented a picture of a Parliamentary pandemonium. There are so many conflicting races in the Empire, each hating the others with a cruel hatred. Parliamentary obstruction became a fine art in Vienna, and if conditions were intolerable before the war, it was only to be expected that feeling would run even higher in a time of crisis like the present. The experience of Budapest was illuminating on this point. Hungary has been allowed Parliamentary Government, but the recommitments of the Opposition became so bitter at times that the business of the House had to be suspended. The seriousness of the war could not prevent the usual duels between prominent members of Parliament consequent on words that were exchanged in the House.

A Reign of Terror
If there was no Parliamentary session at Vienna, none could be expected at Prague. Indeed, Bohemia was, and is, held down with an iron hand. Nowhere in the Empire is the desire for revolution so deep rooted as among the Czechs in Bohemia. Oppressed for years, deprived of their language, cribbed and cabled at every point, the dominant population of Bohemia had good cause to be discontented with Hapsburg rule. A reign of terror bears sway in Bohemia now, and the Czech refugees in England and France have many a sad tale to tell of its victims and its course. Obviously this does not make for national unity, and the Czechs, the Ruthenians, and the Slovenes, all oppressed by Austria, pray daily for the defeat of the Central Powers.

Another significant fact is that the Austro-Hungarian Bank has published no return ever since the war started. The German Imperial Bank, at any rate, lets the world know the ratio between its paper notes and their gold covering. The Central Austro-Hungarian Bank does not. The conclusion is obvious, and the prestige of Austro-Hungarian finance is not high. The mark has fallen on evil days in neutral countries, but the krone has become a shadow of itself. The trade returns between Austria and Hungary continued to be published to the world for some little time after the outbreak of war, but here, too, silence has been maintained for many months.

The Food Shortage
The good, easy-going Austrian might care very little for these weaknesses if only he had enough to eat. But he is hungry, far more hungry than his German ally. The German, at least, attempts to organize his resources. His efforts are not always successful; they certainly do not come up to the face value he tries to give them. But at least the German makes the effort. The Austrian lets things slide until it is too late. Hence, while prices are high in Germany, they are higher still in Austria. The following items, taken from the menu of one of the Vienna restaurants about middle of last month, will be of interest in this connection: Soup cost 1s. 3d.; a portion of beef and cabbage, 6s. 6d.; roast beef and peas, 8s.; a portion of ham and eggs, 5s.; a portion of beef rib, 16s. 8d.; fried sausage with mustard, 5s.; smoked

salmon, 8s. 4d.; scrambled eggs, 3s. 6d.; potato salad, 1s. 3d.; cucumber salad, 3s. 4d.

The Austrians and Hungarians have imitated the German regulative systems, but the steps were taken long after their adoption in Germany, and usually when it was too late. Germany introduced tickets for all manner of foodstuffs—bread, meat, potatoes, fat, butter, and the rest. Germany enforced meatless days. Germany set up a War Food Office. Austria and Hungary followed suit in all those things, but they were usually behind the times. A War Food Office, for example, was established in both countries only last November, though the needs of the two halves of the Dual Monarchy were very white as pressing as those of Germany. It is easy to understand, therefore, the inwardness of the plaint of one of the most outspoken Viennese daily papers. Let the population hope for the best from the new Food Office, it wrote, although it is almost too late for the greatly-tried Austrian to hope at all. The Government's food policy in Austria is one long story of belated efforts. The fields are not completely cultivated, the work of sowing and reaping has never been properly organized, the live stock has been sadly depleted, and irreparable loss and damage is the result. This came out despite the censorship. How much worse must the whole truth be?

Mutual Recriminations
What is the result? Austria, particularly in the large towns, is suffering from an acute shortage of all manner of eatables. Bread, meat, butter, cheese, even horse-flesh, fetch fabulous prices, and then they can be obtained only in very small quantities. The poorer classes suffer terribly, and mortality among children in towns is very high. It is not so bad in the country. The farmer, regulation or no regulation, provides himself with the corn he requires. At the best of times the Austrians did not pay too much heed to the letter of the law. In war time they disregard it altogether. The farmers' conduct, however, has given rise to much ill feeling between the agricultural and the other sections of the population. The latter accuse the former of enriching themselves by trading on the want of their fellow citizens, and of neglecting their duty to their fatherland by not subscribing to the war loans. This last accusation is undoubtedly well founded. The country people prefer to hoard their gold rather than invest it in the war loan. A striking illustration on the point is the case of a farmer in Carinthia, who paid the purchase price of a small estate (£875) in silver coins.

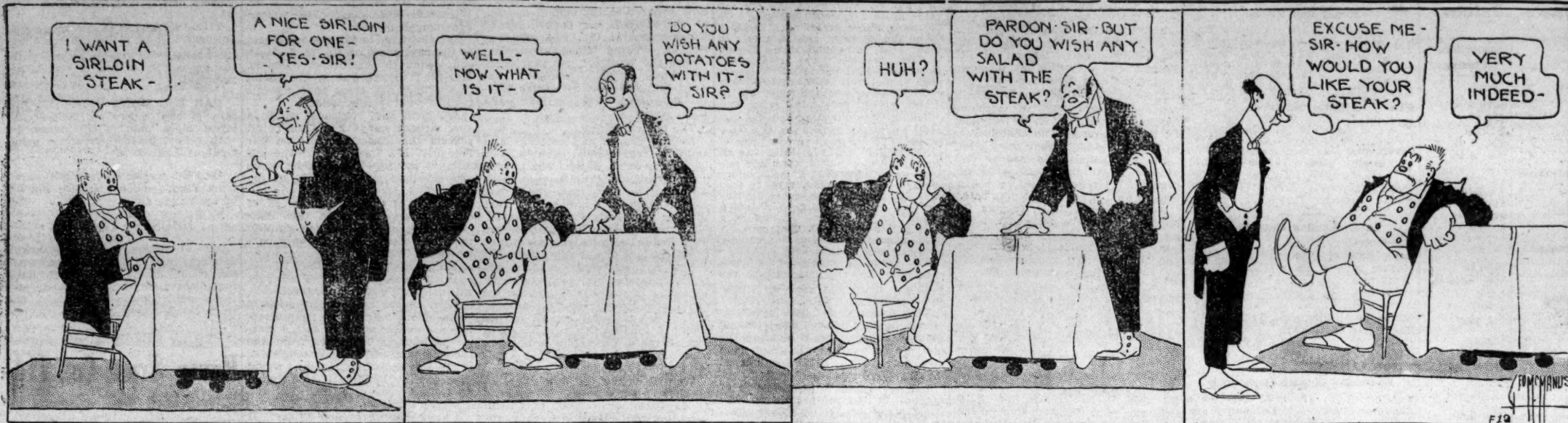
The bitterness between town and country is paralleled by the bitterness between Austrians and Hungarians. Even before the war Austria depended for much of her grain and meat supplies on Hungary. Now Hungary will not allow the export of her produce, not even to the sister State. Hungarian farmers who used to supply pigs to the Vienna market keep their animals at home, and Vienna is piggish. There is some justification for the policy of Hungary, as last year's harvest was disappointingly poor. Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, told the House quite plainly that the harvest had been a failure. "I feel it to be my duty," he said, "to express myself quite shortly on the question whether, in face of the undoubtedly unfavorable results of the harvest, we can be confident that the food supply of the public is secured until the next harvest. The position is difficult. The quantity of bread grain at our disposal does not cover the normal consumption." The result can be imagined. Nevertheless the Austrians charge the Hungarians with not playing the game. The Hungarians retaliate by asserting that the Hungarian soldiers are as a rule placed in the most dangerous positions, while their Austrian comrades take refuge in the rear.

Clothes and Cafes
Besides food, all other necessities are difficult to get. Children's shoes in imitation leather, which do not last more than three or four weeks, cost between 58s. and 66s. Winter clothing is exceedingly difficult to obtain, and even the army is doing without uniforms in case of need. Moreover, men in billets behind the firing line have been ordered to wear clogs, the leather boots being reserved for the men in the trenches. If this is the plight of the army, what must be the position of the civil population in regard to footwear?

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

The Broader Concept in Interior Decoration

There are probably few women who do not hope some day to build a house of their own. In idle moments it is decidedly pleasant to plan this ideal house, which will face in just the desirable direction, which will have plenty of closet room, and will arrange for the servants to be in an ell by themselves so that the family will not be waked too early in the morning by heavy steps overhead in the third story. And if the woman's wish is not to build a new house, surely she is always ready to consider the re-

decoration of the old. This is the reason why the majority of women are eager to see the homes of others; this is why there are so many books on interior decoration, which are increasing in practicality and attractiveness. The following passages are from the pen of Frank Alvah Parsons, president of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art:

"The greatest hindrance to our realization of what is best in house planning is found within ourselves. Do you not frequently hear people

say: 'I like it. I do not care whether it is right or not; it pleases me, so what difference does it make. It was good enough for my day and I guess it is good enough for yours.' Or, 'I love nature and therefore want it as much as possible about me in the house.' These personal whims are responsible for more than is at first apparent. Is it not well to ask ourselves: why do I like it, or why am I pleased? Is it because it conforms to the laws of beauty and arrangement, or is it because I do not know whether it is good or not? Does it please me because it does not please somebody else, or because I have a reason for being pleased? Some who in their day made long journeys on horseback instead of a steam train, or went to bed with a candle instead of an electric light, may have changed their attitude in respect to these conditions while they have not changed them quite so radically in other matters equally important. To deal with nature as nature and to deal with a decoration of nature as interior decorations are two radically different matters.

"Let not the nature lover believe that anybody is likely to translate nature into carpets, wall papers, brass ornaments and plaster of paris, and do so successfully. Let him go on loving nature in nature's place. It is meet and right so to do. At the same time, let him wake up, and wake up now, to the fact that whatever of nature is translated into material must be conventionalized so as to be consistent in that material, or it loses all its art value and becomes a cheap attempt to imitate something which it is impossible to imitate.

"There is a difficulty, too, with persons who are entirely wedded to some one historic period and believe that no

other is worthy of expression, or that no other national one is fit to use for any kind of individual expression. Some people are essentially French in their manner and form of expressing themselves. Others are English. Some are so individual as to be Louis XV or Jacobean, and a few, I regret to say, are still Queen Anne. But people are indeed rare that are adequately expressed by any one period idea, and the growing tendency is to ignore the exactly reproduced period and to accept, adapt and use objects from related periods to express a mixture of national life.

"This does not mean that a person should not be individual in his color choice, and personal in his likes and dislikes, as well as quite natural in his selection of forms and decorative effects. It means that the more he knows what others have done, the more he will know what not to do, as well as what to do, and it also means that the less he limits himself to one color scheme, one furniture style, one decorative idea, the broader becomes his concept, the wider his experience and the more versatile and refined his expression.

"It is true, we have emerged from the Victorian era and its black walnut, marble-top offspring. But many of the objects which we, as Americans, associate with the Victorian period are still with us, or cheaper representations of them are, even though we have said fond farewells to the marble-top chamber suite and the plush parlor chairs.

"It is not an uncommon thing to see in rooms otherwise quite possible an accumulation of small articles supposed to be decorative or useful, ranging all the way from dried grass and cat-tails to knit tidies and piano covers. These aggregations include unnecessary and undecorative vases, statuettes, hand-painted objects and other sentimental belongings.

"Since this field of unnecessary personal objects is unlimited, since the affection and regard in which these objects are sometimes held is so sacred, and since people positively intelligent in most things refuse to show a sign of common sense where these are concerned, the only thing we can do is to arouse those who are responsible for such things to a thoughtful consideration of their qualities. No two persons being alike, no two methods will apply to any one person. Each person must, however, look about and see what things he has that are useless, inexpressive of anything except himself, and capable only of collecting and harboring dust. When he has decided this, let him eliminate what he will and start anew. Thus a decorative scheme may have its birth."

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

It was awful cold in our flat yesterday; the paipers sed it was the coldest day since the year of the Big Blizzurd, and Pa sed that the year of the Big Blizzurd was like the Fourth of July compared to yesterday. I ought to know, sed Pa, I only froze one ear that winter and today I have froze both of my ears and the tip of my firm noas, sed Pa.

If your mind was as firm as yure noas, sed Ma, you wud git a hold of that janitor and bring up him and his whole fambly so thay cud git a idee of what tenants have to suffer.

It wud do no good, sed Pa. I have always found, Pa sed, that the truly grate bear thay burdens in silence and never give the janitor a tumbel, sed Pa. If every man hollered for a janitor wen he felt cold, sed Pa, thay wud never be a chanst to discover the North Pole. Or to dig gold in the Klondike, sed Pa.

We shall never live in this flat another winter, sed Ma, that is as sure as Fate.

Let us not look so far ahead, sed Pa. Surely this winter is cold enuff without looking for another cold spell next year. Ouch! Ouch! my noas, sed Pa.

What about yure noas, sed Ma. It is beginning to thaw out and it hurts, sed Pa.

Thar must be sum mistalk, sed Ma, it cud never thaw out in this flat.

But it hurts, jes the saim, sed Pa. Ouch! I think I shall have to run over to Jerry's place and have it fixed, sed Pa.

What a quaint fancy, sed Ma, to think you are going to git out of this ingloo agenn, now that I have you here. Thare goes the thermometer, sed Ma, the cold has broke it. Never mind that, sed Pa, if we doant have the thermometer to look

at we won't notis the cold so much. Ouch, how that beezzer hurts!

I wish you vudent use that common slang ware little Bobbie can hear it, sed Ma. He is beginning to talk like one of them street Arabs. He said this morning wen I asked him how he felt, that he was all to the mustard. None of our folks ever used slang, sed Ma.

Thare wasent any slang back oaver the hills ware yure folks lived, sed Pa. The men folks back thare sed I Do Vum and the gurls are still singing Littell Annie Rooney and On the Benches in the Park. Ha, ha, sed Pa, and then they send scholars to Ceylon to edicate them heethen.

You are in rare form tonite, arent

you sed Ma. For a man with two frozen eers and a frosted nose, Ma sed, you are fairly bubbling oaver.

Jest then the janitor caln up and had sum good news. I jest put on two shovelfulls of coal. Mum, he sed to Ma. I asked the landlord and he sed it wud be all rite, he supposed.

& after awhile the steem was going pritty good and Pa beegan to resite poetry. He sed: The sun that brief December day. Rose cheer-less oaver hills of gray. I never knew what a frozen heart ment.

Untile I moved to this apartment. Well, well, sed Ma, so my littel song bird is warmed up at last.

It is a good thing for them Eskimos that they doant live in flats.

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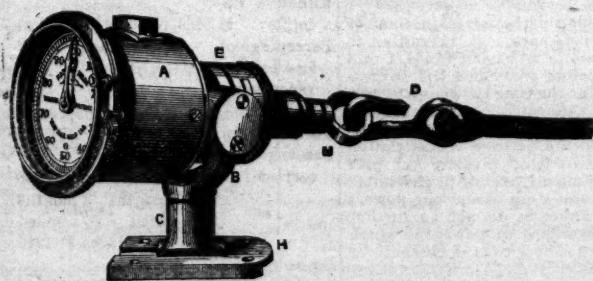
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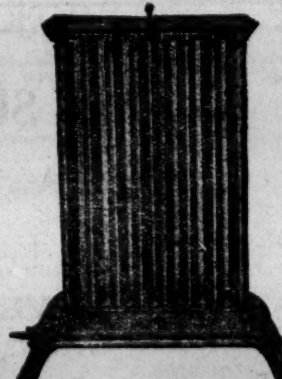
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
Closing	
Banks	
M. K. and S. B.	\$670.
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Bank of China	R. 250
Bank of India	Tls. 6 B.
Bank of Japan	Tls. 3.15.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 370
North China	Tls. 150 S.
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yantai	\$250 S.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$155 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 352 1/2 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 108.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 16 1/2
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 35
Leasing	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60.
Oriental Cons.	27.6d.
Philippines	Tls. 0.80.
Raub.	\$2.35
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$127 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 81
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 81 B.
Walhai Land	Tls. 3.
Central Estate	Tls. 8 1/2
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 80.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
S. W.	Tls. 145
S. W. Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 69.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Sao-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120
Kuang Yik	Tls. 13 1/2
Yangtze	Tls. 5.
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 101
Industries	
Butter Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$125 B.
Green Island	Tls. 8.90 B.
Langkate	Tls. 18 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 145 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holt	\$16 1/2 B.
Mosely	\$95 B.
Lane, Crawford	\$35.
Moutrie	\$6 1/2 B.
Watson	\$17 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11 1/2 Sa.
Alma	Tls. 1 1/2
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.20.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.45.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37.
Batu Anam 1916	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 B.
Buta	Tls. 1 1/2
Chemur United	Tls. 1.25 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 12.50.
Cheng	Tls. 3.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.10 B.
Domina	Tls. 11 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 1/2 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 30.
Karam	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 9 B.
Kroowek Java	Tls. 13 B.
Madag.	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3.80 B.
Pernata	Tls. 1.20.
Ropah	Tls. 1.05 Sa.
Samagagas	Tls. 7 B.
Seokoe	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Semambu	Tls. 15
Serawang	Tls. 15
Shanghai Klobang	Tls. 0.97 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.75 Sa.
Shanghai	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Singel Dur.	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.96.
Shaping	Tls. 2.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Tebong	Tls. 2 1/2
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Wangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Chilly Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Chilly Elec. and Arb.	\$2
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 76
Shanghai Tram	Tls. 24 1/2 B.
Shanghai Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 85 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 220.70.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 3, 1917.	
Money and Bullion	
Gold	
Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ \$5=Tls. 1.17 @ 7.25=	
Mex. Dollars Market rate.	72.225
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch.	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1790
Sovereigns	
Buying rate @ 1/4=Tls. 5.71	
Exch. @ 72.5=Mex. \$ 7.88	
Peking Bar	295.5
Native Interest	.04
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	36 1/2d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5 1/4%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s	%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.80
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	47 1/2%
Consols	f
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 8-6 1/4
London	Demand 8-6 1/4
India	(nominal) T.T. 25 1/2
Paris	T.T. 490
Paris	Demand 490 1/4
New York	T.T. 84 1/2
New York	Demand 84 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 63 1/2
Japan	T.T. 61
Batavia	T.T. 206 1/2
Bank's Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-8 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-8 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 509
New York	4 m-s. 86 1/2
JUSTONS HOUSE RATE OF EX-CHANGE FOR MARCH	
\$1=Hk. Tls. 5.12	
" 1=Francs 5.43	
" 1=Mark 14.44	
Gold \$1=Hk. Tls. 1.08	
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen 1.31	
" 1=Rupess 2.93	
" 1=Rouble 3.23	
" 1=Mex. \$1.50	
†Nominal.	

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London	T.T. 8-6 1/4
London	Demand 8-6 1/4
India	(nominal) T.T. 25 1/2
Paris	T.T. 490
Paris	Demand 490 1/4
New York	T.T. 84 1/2
New York	Demand 84 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 63 1/2
Japan	T.T. 61
Batavia	T.T. 206 1/2
Bank's Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-8 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-8 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 509
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Batu Anam Rubber Estates, Ltd.

The fourth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held yesterday, at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. when the following resolutions were passed:

No. 1. That the printed Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the financial year ended December 31, 1916, as circulated to shareholders be adopted.

No. 2. That a final dividend of 5 candareens per share making 10 per cent for the year be paid to shareholders on the register at this date.

No. 3. That Mr. R. N. Truman, the retiring director be re-elected a director of the Company.

No. 4. That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, the Company's auditors, be re-elected for the ensuing year.

No. 5. That the directors be authorised to contribute at their discretion a sum not exceeding £300, out of the profits for the year 1917 for the benefit of some war fund. This sum to be paid to the Sailors' War Orphans Fund.

There were present Mr. G. Gray, Chairman, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, R. N. Truman and S. S. Benjamin, directors and shareholders representing altogether 64,596 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the chairman addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen, With your permission I will take the report and accounts as read. I will first deal with the area of the Estates. During the year 15 acres have been planted, 40 acres cleared ready for planting and 90 acres of jungle felled; it is the intention to fell another 10 acres so that by the end of 1917 the planted area should be 1,021 acres and there will be a reserve of 1,302 acres most of which I believe is suitable land for felling. In addition from 2 cuts to 1 cut on a 1/4 section of the tree. It is advocated that this system will eventually give as good results as the old and has the merit of conserving the bark. On a very large number of Estates where the system has been introduced outputs have considerably decreased temporarily. You will note from the tapping statistics given in the report that 1916 figures show a satisfactory improvement over previous years.

The estimate for this year is 250,000 lbs.

The F. O. B. cost of production amounted to 1/2.23 against 1/3.76 last year. In view of the high cost of all Estate supplies and the increased cost for health and sanitation charges the reduction may be considered satisfactory.

The "all in cost" amounted to 1/4.06 as compared with 1/5.97 in 1915. The F. O. B. cost for 1917 will be affected by the increased duty levied by the F. M. S. Government.

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The F. O. B. cost of production amounted to 1/2.23 against 1/3.76 last year. In view of the high cost of all Estate supplies and the increased cost for health and sanitation charges the reduction may be considered satisfactory.

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Kapayang Rubber Estates Pay 40 p.c.

The final dividend of twenty per cent declared at the annual meeting of shareholders of the Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., held at No. 32 Peking Road, yesterday, makes the total for the year forty per cent. Dr. R. J. Marshall, president and the other directors present were Messrs. G. D. Coutts and E. T. Byrne.

The chairman said:

As the report and accounts and auditors' report have been in your hands for some days, I shall, with your permission, take them as read. As usual, we have made the report so full and self-explanatory that there is very little for me to say.

At the beginning of the year, we were fortunate in making a contract to sell 24 tons of our pale crepe, say 2 tons a month, for 3s. 5 1/2d. ex-godown Singapore, but, owing to heavy wintering in the earlier months, we could not deliver the full amount and so we can only record having sold 2 1/2 tons at this figure. As in former years, the actual production exceeded the estimate on this occasion by 15,489 lbs.

We are, as you will note, planting another 50 acres or so. The results at Kapayang are so good that I am sure this will meet with your approval. The manager's estimated output for this year, 1917, is 172,000 lbs. and we have, so far, made no forward selling contracts.

There are two changes on the board. Mr. Wise, our local director, resigned on his departure for England. He has been associated with the company since its commencement, being, in fact, the original owner and we have to record our appreciation of his valuable services to the company and our regret at losing him. His place has been

Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.

The seventh annual general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday at No. 6 Peking Road, the office of the secretaries and general managers (Messrs. Scott, Harding and Co.). There were present: Messrs. L. J. Cubitt (chairman), E. S. Kadoorie and A. H. Duncan (directors) and shareholders representing 4,525 shares.

The chairman said:—With your permission I will take the report and accounts as read. The report contains all the information in the directors' possession as to the working of the estate during 1916 and I have merely to comment on what has taken place since the opening of the New Year.

The debentures, as you are aware, are exchangeable for shares at par at the option of the holder and, between the closing of our books on December 31 and the closing of our registers on March 22, further 1,500 shares were issued in exchange for 3,000 debentures cancelled, thus making the total share capital at date Tls. 220,000 in 44,000 shares of Tls. 5 each and the total debenture issue at date Tls. 50,000.

With this explanation you will understand how it is that while the balance sheet shows 42,500 shares issued, a final dividend on 44,000 is recommended in the report.

The war loans of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States being in the currency in which the Company's business is conducted offered a very suitable investment for the surplus funds set aside for capital purposes. This investment of \$25,000 stands in the balance sheet at Tls. 25,000 being converted at the average book rate of exchange of 85.

It may be thought that the cash rate on December 31, i.e. 68, would have been the more appropriate rate for conversion, but as this would have swelled the divisible balance of profit and loss account by Tls. 5,000 without swelling the cash available for dividend it was decided not to adopt this course. As the money will be expended in the F. M. S. and not remitted to Shanghai the question of exchange is not important.

Only one forward contract has been made for 24 tons in monthly shipments of 2 tons throughout the current year at \$142 per picul delivered Singapore.

It is expected that the 126 acres of rubber mentioned in the Report as being rested will be taken into the tapping rounds again this year as soon as the wintering is over. The output is estimated at 200,000 lbs. and I think there is no doubt that this figure will be realised.

The employment of Chinese tappers by contract, which is more expensive than day labor, and the debiting of all management and Shanghai charges to working account while only 80% of the planted area was actually being tapped resulted in a rather high all-in cost last year. The increased output this year will tend to lower the cost per lb. but the introduction of the war tax will offset this and I do not look for a much lower all-in cost at present.

The question of building and equipping an up-to-date factory is engaging the attention of the directors and it is intended that any machinery as soon as it can be supplied.

Mr. Trotter, who has occupied the position of manager since May, 1914, relinquished his post about a month ago and Mr. Adair, late of Senawang Estate, has been appointed in his place, on a three years' agreement.

Mr. Acutt is still on half-pay leave at the front and his position as first assistant is being kept open for him.

The question of an adequate water supply for the bungalows, lines and factory, has proved rather a difficult one, boring has been carried out on various parts of the estate and water has been found in most instances but the engineers in charge of these experiments express themselves cautiously in regard to the adequacy of the supply until a well has been sunk. This work has been authorised and I hope the result will be satisfactory.

By the closing of the firm of Brand

By the closing of the firm of Brand

By the closing of the firm of Brand

taken by Mr. Linscott, who, like Mr. Wise, is a large shareholder and an experienced planter.

We also have to express our regret at the retirement of Mr. W. S. Jackson, owing to pressure of business. Mr. E. T. Byrne was invited to fill the vacancy and these appointments require your confirmation.

We have had, you must admit, a very satisfactory year and the result reflects the greatest credit on our manager, Mr. Levinge, for the admirable manner in which he looks after the estate. We would, at the same time, like to express our appreciation of the excellent work of our secretary, Mr. Beck. Mr. Beck has an eye for details which simplify the work of the directors very considerably. We propose to award him a bonus of Tls. 250, about 10 per cent of his salary, which I am sure will meet with your approval.

With regard to a contribution to some of our war funds, your directors are unable to act in such a matter without a mandate from the shareholders. We think something of the sort should be done and would suggest that the sum, if any, should be divided between a Shanghai and a Straits fund.

I have nothing further to say. If there are any questions shareholders may wish to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them, to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked and resolutions were passed accepting the report and accounts as presented; declaring a final dividend of twenty per cent; confirming the appointment of Messrs. Linscott and Byrne to the board; re-electing Dr. Marshall; electing Messrs. Reid and Slee auditors and voting Tls. 1,000 to war funds.

Broas and Co., their connection with the company since its inception was brought to a close at the end of the last financial year. This is a matter for regret and particularly the loss of Mr. Selby Moore is felt on the board where he was a most valued colleague. I am pleased to say, however, that Mr. A. R. Duncan, who left the board in 1915, owing to pressure of business, has consented to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Moore's retirement.

Mr. Teesdale has recently left for non-combatant war service under the British Government and has been granted six months' leave.

Your auditor, Mr. E. Mortimer Reid, is now practising under the name of Mortimer Reid and Slee, having taken Mr. Slee into partnership. Mr. Reid therefore is not mentioned in the report as offering himself for re-election, but I am authorised to say that his firm is prepared to undertake the duties of auditors for the current year if appointed by the shareholders at this meeting.

I said last year "the position as shown by the balance sheet is a sound one and the prospects for the future may be considered good." I think the balance sheet now before you justifies a repetition of that remark.

You may perhaps also remember that in reference to a suggestion to contribute to war relief funds, I said the directors welcomed the suggestion but at the time the company had no available cash. As far as I can see, however, the objects of the company and the Articles of Association do not permit of devoting any part of the company's funds to charitable objects, and I am afraid our powers in this direction do not go further than subscribing to war loans which we have done to the extent of \$25,000.

At the same time I may say that the position is not quite the same as it was last year as by the introduction of the war tax which came into force on January 1 this company's contribution to Imperial revenue for 1917 will be in the neighborhood of £1,200.

There were no questions and the following resolutions were then carried unanimously:—

That the report and accounts to December 31, 1916, as printed and circulated, be accepted and passed.

That a final dividend at the rate of 40% equal to thirty-five p.c. per share on the issued share capital of the company, be paid to shareholders on the registers on April 3, 1917.

That Messrs. Mortimer Reid and Slee be appointed auditors at a fee of Tls. 150.

Mr. Tiffin said it was a matter for great gratification that they had such an excellent report before them and he thought they ought at least to extend a very hearty vote of thanks to the directors and staff for their excellent work. He hoped that next year they would be able to propose something more tangible in the form of increasing the directors' fees.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

THE ONE HUGE FORTUNE-BUILDER that dwarfs all other sources of wealth is real estate.

THE CERTAINTY of a moderate, but sure, income is much better than the possibility of greater returns with the probability of loss of the entire principal.

FOR TOO MANY people, for the sake of one or two per cent of interest more than is commensurate with safety, place their entire principal at hazard.

IF YOU wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

HOUSES TO LET

No. 67 Route Vallon. Beautiful detached residence, containing drawing room, dining-room, large hall, four bedrooms with built-in closets, three bathrooms with modern fittings, tennis court, etc., from April 1.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

38 Klangse Road, 'Phone 60.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, March 29.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 3s. 1 1/4d. Paid.
April to June: 3s. 1 1/4d. Sellers.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Last Quotation, London, March 28:
Spot: 3s. 1 1/4d. Paid.
April to June: 3s. 1 1/4d. Paid.
Tone of Market: Quiet.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, March 29.—Today's silver prices were as follows:—
Bar Silver Spot: 36 1/2d. Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, March 28:—
Bar Silver Spot: 36 1/2d.
Small offerings quiet.

BANK

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

25 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

W. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

The Bank of England

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Ipoh, Puket

Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon

Batavia, Karachi, Saigon

Bombay, Klang, Seremban

Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore

Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai

Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya

Colombo, Malacca, Taiping

Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.)

Fochow, Medan, Tavo, (Lower)

Haiphong, New York, Burma

Hankow, Peking, Tientsin

Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above

Agencies and Branches and also on

the principal Commercial Cities

throughout the world. Bills of Ex-

change bought and received for

Collection. Travelling Letters of

Credit issued and every description

of Banking and Exchange business

undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current De-

posit Account, according to arrange-

ment.

Fixed Deposits are received for

twelve months and shorter periods

at rates to be ascertained on applica-

tion.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Baikok, Hanoi, Saigon

Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai

Canton, Mengtze, Singapore

Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin

Dondichery, Peking, Tourane

Haiphong, Papeete

Hankou, Phnom-Penh

BANKERS:

In France: Comptoir National d'Es-

compte de Paris; Credit Lyonn-

nais; Banque de Paris et des

Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et

Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London

and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Com-

ptoir National d'Escompte des

Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes

all banking operations and exchange

business, grants credits on goods and

approved securities and receives de-

posits on current and fixed deposits

according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam

President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de

Belgique.

BANKERS:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Bel-

gique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne,

Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir

National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of

New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts Tails and fixed deposits ac-

cording to arrangements.

Every description of banking and

exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETRE,

Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 15,500,000

\$23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-

prietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.

J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

E. V. D. Farr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking

Bankok, Johore, Penang

Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon

Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon

Calcutta, London, S. Francisco

Canton, Lyons, Shanghai

Colombo, Malacca, Singapore

Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya

Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin

Harbin, New York, Tsingtau

Hilo, Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster

Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-

ing to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved

Securities, and every description of

Banking and Exchange business

transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the

chief commercial places in Europe,

India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan

and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government ... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

BANKERS:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie

& Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser

le Developpement de Commerce et

de l'Industrie en France. Banque

de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour

favoriser le Developpement du

Commerce et de l'Industrie en

France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Hallan, Peking

Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai

Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin

(Kwan Hongkong Tientsin

chende) Newchwang, Vladivostok

Chefoo, Nicolayovsk, Yokohama

Dainy (Dairen-o-A)

85 Branches and Agencies in

Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

count and Fixed Deposits in Tails,

Dollars and Roubles. Terms on

application.

Local Bills discounted. Special

facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal

ities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China

and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities

in China, and domestic exchange a

speciality.

Credits granted on approved

securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both tails and

dollars with interest, may be open-

ed on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on

fixed deposits, in both tails and dol-

lars, will be furnished on request.

K. F. CHEN,

General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kaifung,

Hankow, Ichang, Shanhai, Wuhu,

Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen,

etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved

securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit

Account in Tails at the rate of 2

per cent per annum and on Fixed

Deposits at the following rates: For

3 months at the rate of 3 per

cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per

cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per

cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or

over \$100, will be received at one

time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be re-

ceived in one year from any single

depositor whose credit balance shall

not at any time exceed the sum of

\$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per

cent per annum will be allowed on

the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on de-

mand. Accounts will be kept either

in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the

option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with

Pass Books in which all transactions

will be entered. Pass Books must

be presented when paying in or

withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs.

15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Govern-

ment of the Chinese Republic on

January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and

Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour

le Developpement du Commerce

et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and

Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and Fixed Deposits on ap-

plication.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,

Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1859.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,800,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank,

The London Joint Stock Bank,

Farr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur

Bombay, Liao-yang, S. Francisco

Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore

Changchun, Lyons, Sydney

Dairen, Mukden, Shantung

Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin

Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin

OMITTING CALL AT KOBE AND HONOLULU

Business and Official Notices

In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai.

Company Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER of
Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd. and Reduced;
AND IN THE MATTER of
The Companies Ordinance 1911 of the Colony of Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition presented to His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China on the 29th day of December, 1916, for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above-named Company from Tael 100,000 to Tael 50,000 is directed to be heard before the Judge on Monday, the 16th day of April, 1917.

HANSON, McNEILL,
JONES & WRIGHT.
Solicitors for the Company.
Dated, 2nd April, 1917.

Customs Notification.
No. 869.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on the 6th April, Good Friday.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Shanghai, 2nd April, 1917.

The Anglo-French Land Investment Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Agents of the Company, No. 2 Kukiang Road, Today, the 4th April, 1917, at 4 p.m., when the Report and Accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1917, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 28th March to the 4th April, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
A. R. BURKILL & SONS,
Agents.
Shanghai, 16th March, 1917.

Born 1915.

Still Existing.



Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

* TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith was a fireman, with brass boots and hat.
And when called to a fire in somebody's flat,
Took four slips of Crawford's when first he arrives;
Climbs a thousand-foot ladder and saves forty lives.



Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

NOTICE

THE business of Share and General Brokers, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, has been taken over by Messrs. Benjamin & Potts, No. 8 Jinkee Road.

WINGROVE & BURRETT.
Shanghai, 2nd April, 1917.

Mr. F. J. Burrett has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Shanghai, 2nd April, 1917.

Moving-Photo

DO you want to see yourself in moving-photo? Do you want to show your friends all the tricks you can do with one photo?

You can have them all and carry the photo home for \$2.00 Mex.

Call at
Chung Hwa Photographic Co.
377 Nanking Road.

S. | M. P.

SIKH SPORTS.

In Aid of

"Fund for Sikh Wounded"

To be held on the
RACE COURSE.

Saturday, 7th April, 1917
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

ADMISSION \$1.00
Children half price.

Teas and Refreshments By
Shepherd's Cafe.

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Lee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE
COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Foreign and Native Eggs for sale. Absolutely Guaranteed as New-Laid.

PRICES

Foreign Eggs for setting \$2.75 for 12
Foreign Eggs for table 1.00 for 35
Native Eggs, first-grade 1.00 for 69
Native Eggs, second-grade 1.00 for 79

Chung Hsin Road (Just opposite the S. N. Railway station)
(近寶山路在中環路口)

BETTER VALUE

is the plain and simple explanation of the popularity of Hill's Bazaar.

1800 people

have visited the Bazaar already, to take advantage of the unprecedented bargains. Surely no better proof is needed to show us that our efforts are appreciated.

Avail yourself of this rare opportunity of obtaining perfectly new goods at pre-war prices.

HILL'S BAZAAR

119 Szechuen Road.
(Opposite Chinese Post Office.)

Drink Sparklis' Pure Aerated Waters

sterilized by the latest process

THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS

Sweet waters 75 cts. per doz. Soda, pints 50 cts. per doz.

Manufactured by

THE SPARKLIS AERATED WATER FACTORY, LTD.

No. 76 North Szechuen Road.

Tel. North 255

LYCEUM THEATRE

For a Short Season Only. MAI RICE E. BANDMAN. Presents
The New Bandman Opera Co.
in the following latest London Successes

Wednesday and Thursday, April 4th and 5th

The Latest Farceful Comedy with Music from the Gaiety Theatre, London.
"THE GIRL FROM CIROS"

Friday, April 6th

NO PERFORMANCE

Saturday, April 7th

The World's Popular Musical Comedy

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Monday, April 9th

Easter Monday Performance

"The Bing Boys Are Here"

Tuesday and Wednesday, April 10th & 11th

For The First Time In Shanghai

The Great Daily Theatre Success

"THE HAPPY DAY"

Thursday, April 12th

The Success of the Year Musical Comedy

MR. MANHATTAN

Friday, April 13th

The Popular Musical Comedy

"HIGH JINKS"

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp

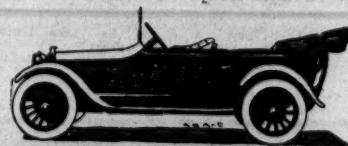
Prices of Admission \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00.

The plans of the remaining performances now open at Montreux's.

MIKASA & COMPANY

JAPANESE SILK STORE

have removed to the more commodious premises at
No. 43a Bubbling Well Road (Arts & Crafts Building),
where they are showing a new and well-assorted
line of all kinds of Silk Goods.



FOR SALE

A
Large Number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS,
TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS

of well-known

French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

AUTO CASTLE 228, Avenue Joffre

(opposite French Fire Station)

Tel. West 412

The Gula-Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Limited.

COUPON No. 11.

HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER are hereby notified that the above Coupon, representing the Final Dividend of 2/- per share, less income tax at 4/6 in the £, will be payable on and after the 3rd April, 1917, and may be negotiated at the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

Coupons must be listed upon the Company's forms, which may be had on application to the above-mentioned Bank, and must be left two clear days previous to payment, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Saturdays excepted, on and after Tuesday, the 3rd April, 1917.

Royal Asiatic Society
NORTH CHINA BRANCH

Today, April 4th, from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., there will be in the Society's Lecture Hall,
An Exhibition of Antique Chinese

Rugs,

by

Mrs. V. MEYER

and

Mr. T. RAASCHOU.

On the same evening and during the following two days, there will be on exhibition in the Library, some objects of interest relating to Chinese Mohammedans,
kindly lent by

Mr. GUISEPPE ROS.

The Exhibitions are Open to the Public.

ISAAC WASON,

Hon. Secretary.

13328

IF YOU WISH to have good results in Developing and Printing your Films, send to THE ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY CO., 135-A, Szechuen Road. Phone No. 1647.

Customs Notification
No. 870

IN accordance with instructions received today through the Inspector General of Customs no further importation of Opium, either from Bonded Godowns or direct, is permitted.

F. S. UNWIN,

Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 2nd April, 1917.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks, which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 6th, 7th and 9th April, on account of the Easter Holidays.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to hire, for three or four months, victoria and pony (or horse), rubber tyres. Inclusive monthly rate. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bath-room and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.
Apply to Box No. 184
THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, with board, Western district, comfortably furnished double bedroom, facing south, in detached house. Private British family. Telephone etc. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, furnished attic room with board, neutral family, Central district. Apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

\$80. Nice, small room (with bathroom) and board. Location central, with good view. Cool. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghung Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a young native Chinese, who has just left school, with good hand-writing, as learner. Please apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

COMPRADORE wanted, for export business by American Company. \$5,000 required. Good opportunity for able man. Apply to Box 336, THE CHINA PRESS.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by two young American bachelors, board and room with bath, or rooms with baths, in Western district or French concession. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED by three bachelors, furnished rooms, with board, in Hongkong or Wayside district. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED. Self Contained Room or Small Flat. Furnished preferred. Central locality. Apply to Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS.

BROADWAY TERRACE: 4-roomed houses to let in Broadway. Apply to 10 Yangtsepoos Road.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: A good, second-hand, man's bicycle. Apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.

STAMP COLLECTION for sale: a collection of some 3,500 fine specimens, among which is a good proportion of British and French Colonies, as well as China and Japan. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: one used Ford touring car with self-starter; two Studebaker touring cars; one Studebaker Laudalette: all in excellent condition. For particulars, apply to Markt & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd. Phone 322.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED stenographer and typist (American) desires position in American firm. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

A YOUNG lady, with previous experience of office work, and a fair stenographer, seeks position in an office. Speaks Russian, French and German fluently. Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

STENOGRAPHY: American woman, experienced, open for engagement, morning or afternoon. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.

BY an American, with many years' experience in accountancy work, position as a bookkeeper or accountant; very good references. Apply to Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.

YOUNG MAN seeks position; has five years' office experience. Fast typist. Apply to Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storeroom or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED Mandarin teacher has spare time for more pupils after 5 p.m. Apply to Mr. Hsia, 1-831 North Soochow Road.

ENGLISH conversation and speech lessons wanted by Chinese gentleman, twice weekly. American or English gentleman preferred. Must be near Eastern district. Apply to Box 332, THE CHINA PRESS.

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT, two offices in Union Building. Apply to Lafuente and Wootten.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, immediate occupation, five-roomed furnished house, near French Park. Tls. 65 per month. Apply to Box No. 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

CHINA Realty Company, Limited: To let, No. 114 Bubbling Well Road, from May 1st, four rooms, small garden. Rent Tls. 85 per month.

TO LET, 67 Route Vallon. Beautiful detached residence, containing drawing room, dining-room, large halls, four bedrooms, built-in closets, three bathrooms, modern fittings, tennis court, April 1. Raven Trust.

FOR SALE, a few Singer treadle and hand-sewing-machines, at reasonable prices. Please call P-474 Nanking Road for inspection.

FOR SALE: Box, with material to work Montessori method. New, made at Siccawei. Apply to Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.